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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Mines May Export Gold

But Gold Hoarders Get a Blow

Germany Says Self-Sufficient

Cuba's Supreme Court Resigns

Steel Mills Feel Blue Eagle

Mail Leaps Ocean in Four Days

THE President of the United States, by two executive orders, makes possible the exporting of gold by producers of the metal and tightens the ban on gold hoarders. Mining men of the lately protesting West will no longer be held to the Treasury price of $20.67 an ounce, but will be able to receive in the world market a price about 50 per cent higher in depreciated American dollars. The Treasury will act as agent for the sale of mined gold, requiring its refining in the United States. The decree easing the gold embargo means more than aiding the mining industry in a nation which is the third largest gold producer—It registers the Administration's unchanged adherence to a devaluated dollar.

¶ The President's second executive order gives gold hoarders the alternative of reporting their holdings within 15 days or facing prosecution. This is a still further step in the long effort to get outstanding gold estimated at from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000 back into the channels of American business. All persons possessing more than $100 in gold are affected by the new order. Unless hoarded gold is turned in within 45 days, the holder is subject to fine of $10,000 and 10 years' imprisonment. The Department of Justice is in communication with many known holders of large amounts—Government persuasion is now provided with the teeth it has lacked.

¶ Germany anticipates reconstruction through its own efforts rather than through financial assistance from the outside. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, declares restoration is to come through "hoarded labor" and that capacity must be saved and earned through labor rather than borrowed. The statement is made in reply to the suggestion that Germany's anti-Jewish crusade has damaged its borrowing abilities. This is not true, says Schacht. He finds definite backing for his theory of Germany saving itself—Belief in a better future has taken deep root among the people.

¶ Cuba's difficulties continue. After two weeks of attacks by revolutionary groups because they have not declared the Machado Government unconstitutional, all members of the Supreme Court, except its new Chief Justice, Juan F. Edelman, resign. The powerful ABC demands immediate constitutional reforms. President de Cespedes, considering, declares he will obey the voice of the people. He says martial law will lift in September—Reformers have a hard time deciding on what is reform.

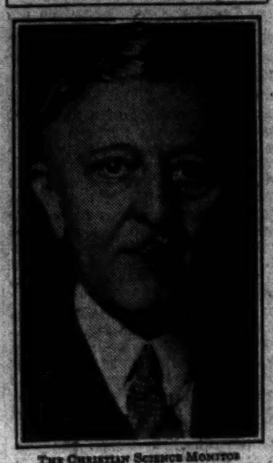
¶ Pittsburgh sends word that steel is almost back on its feet. The Monitor Man on an NRA scouting trip cruises the steel plants and Hunkytown and finds many a hopeful sign. Men going into the mills for the day meet a night shift on the way out. Employers begin to attack heat, dust, noise and danger in earnest. A cold air blast now refreshes the head and feet of the nearly naked men before the furnace. The Blue Eagle is probably helping the owners; it is surely helping the men. The worker is being given something his country needs of him—He is being given more wages because the country needs his purchasing power.

¶ President von Hindenburg of Germany and American Ambassador Dodd, presenting his credentials, felicitate each other. Mr. Dodd points out the bonds of German-American unity and good will. Thousands of young Americans study at the great German universities; hundreds of young Germans frequent American centers of culture—That is a basis that builds something into the future.

¶ Mexico hears President Abelardo Rodriguez call upon industry and agriculture to institute scales of minimum wages. Then, justification for these must come through improved production methods. The special message cites certain foreign markets as available to enterprising Mexicans and contends that an important goal for Mexico should be increased consumer capacity. Protection is promised the wage-raising employers through high tariffs—But how, with a tariff wall prohibiting tit for tat, are those certain foreign markets going to be won?

¶ London and Berlin receive mail only four days out of New York for the first time. A mail airplane shot from the deck of the Europa when 600 miles from Land's End makes exceptional speed to Southampton, drops some of its sacks and hastens on to the German capital. The liners have dwindled to a ferry carrying mail across the gap of mid-Atlantic. The gap will shorten swiftly. One year or five may pass—Then planes will carry all mail from continent to continent.

Directs Drive



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Blanck Stoller, Inc.

William H. Woodin

Secretary of the Treasury.

Germany Intent Upon Developing Own Resources

Schacht Denies Damage to Economic Position by Anti-Semitism

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 30—Germany's economic reconstruction, according to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in press interviews yesterday, must come through its independence of international capacity and the consequent greater development of its own resources.

At the present, Germany, the president of the Reichsbank added, is acting upon the conviction that capacity is "hoarded labor" and that capacity must be saved and earned through labor rather than borrowings. Germany has plenty of labor power and therefore there is no need to worry about lack of capacity. It has learned it must rely upon itself.

High Interest Criticised

This statement was in reply to a question whether Germany's financial and general policy had not been greatly damaged by German anti-semitism in past months.

Dr. Schacht denied that such was the case and added that at present Germany did not desire any international financial connection. The fact that at a time when the rest of the world obtained a loan at 4 per cent interest Germany had to pay 8 per cent was evidence, according to Dr. Schacht, that international financial help of that sort was not established on a firm basis.

Through its labor creation program, Dr. Schacht declared Germany was establishing preliminary conditions for trade improvement, and, although it must wait the complete effect of that program, evidence of real improvement was now noticeable. Already belief in a better future had taken root among the German people, he said.

Defends Gold Standard

Dr. Schacht reiterated his adherence to the gold standard, adding that England and America's currency dumping experiments would lead to wage struggles in those countries in the future. He was convinced, therefore, that Germany's method of overcoming the present economic crisis by economy and simplification of the standard of living was the more practical way.

Germany's present policy, Dr. Schacht concluded, would not repeat the financial mistakes made during the years from 1924 to 1930, and he hoped that abroad it was being realized that Germany's policy was serving the interests of foreign creditors as well as its own when it maintained that all outstanding arrears on foreign debt charges should be used for increasing German exports. This, he asserted, would wind up existing financial obligations within a reasonable period rather than utilizing such transfer funds for new capacity developments, as had been suggested in certain quarters abroad.

Economy Brings Australian Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust.—Economy cuts made possible by the adoption of the Premier's Plan in 1931 have given the Federal Government the greatest surplus of the century. The financial operations for 1932-33 have resulted in a budget surplus of £3,545,000. This is the first substantial federal surplus since 1926-7. Two years ago when Australia was feeling the full force of the depression the deficit was more than £10,000,000.

When the budget for 1932-33 was brought down Australia had just passed through a most difficult year. Imports had fallen from £131,000,000 in 1929-30 to £44,000,000. Since then, mainly as a result of the economy measures devised by the seven Australian Governments in 1931, Australia has made a spectacular recovery.

Practically the whole of the surplus is to be devoted to tax relief, especially in the direction of easing the burden on the farming community. The 10 per cent super tax on incomes from property is to be substantially reduced and the margin of exemptions from primage duties and sales tax will be widened.

Gold Orders Designed To End Juggling

Roosevelt Authorizes Co-operation to Stop Exchange Manipulations

Treasury Is Agency

Move Said to Be Identical With Request Made at London Conference

[The full text of President Roosevelt's orders will be found on page 7]

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—How the United States Treasury plans to cooperate with foreign authorities to prevent speculative juggling of foreign exchanges is disclosed in an obscure section of the gold orders, issued by President Roosevelt—a speedy partial answer to the question: What are the Treasury and Federal Reserve officials able to offer in this week's talks with Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England?

The authorization contained in Section 8 of the gold orders goes far beyond any power already possessed by the Treasury. The new order permits the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate, regulate or prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit from any banking institution within the United States to any foreign branch or office of such banking institution or to any foreign bank or banker.

The new order makes it possible to curb to a minimum the harmful speculative manipulations of the past few months and steady the dollar-pound account as seasonal uncertainties are due to begin. The Treasury now has the power which President Roosevelt was asked to agree to during the London Economic Conference. The provisions now authorised are identical with part of the recommendations sent back to the United States by American delegates in London.

How extensively the Treasury will use its new powers, the exact effect they will have on trading, depends entirely on the detailed rules and regulations promulgated under the authority. These are expected to be announced in Washington within a few days. The extent of American cooperation depends upon whatever understanding is reached in the talks with Governor Norman.

Recent comment had been that increased cooperation was likely between British and American financial authorities to halt exchange speculation as a partial curb to the depreciation rivalry now due to intensify as a result of the release of the pound from the franc, the probability of further American currency experiment, and seasonal pressure on the pound. That the American authorization should come so early in Governor Norman's conversations is regarded here as a striking recognition of impending difficulties which both governments are anxious to avert.

The gold order of which the foreign exchange curb is a part is also interpreted here as a potentially inflationary step. The Administration recognises that the statutory price of $20.67 an ounce for gold is too low, and permits an increase to just

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

China Defends Rights To Islands France And Japan Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG, China—Fresh complications have arisen in the Franco-Japanese issue regarding claims to a group of coral islands in the China Sea between Borneo and French Indo-China.

The discussion has caused a stir in Chinese official circles in general and the Canton authorities in particular. The latter, it is understood, are interested in having the islands confirmed as part of the Sai Sha group, which consists of more than 15 islands about 150 miles southeast of Hainan. They are said to have been under Chinese sovereignty for many years and are populated by Chinese fishermen.

From a geographical and historical point of view, it is held, the islands are undoubtedly Chinese territories. The Canton leaders are making a thorough study of the issue in order to furnish all material information to the Nanking Foreign Ministry, which will lodge a protest with the French Government in due course.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot makes a 36-hour stop at Leningrad, and tells us about it in his "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

The concluding article in the Baby's First Year series appears on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Mr. Gilmore takes us on a mid-August nature jaunt, on the Home Forum page.

Mr. Scroggins, as you will note on the inside back page, is pretty much agog at the Chicago world's fair.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Lawyers Question New Deal's Effect Upon Constitution

Even Emergency, They Say, Does Not Justify Acts That Weaken It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 30—The constitutionality of President Roosevelt's New Deal came to the forefront here today in the major addresses marking the formal opening of the annual session of the American Bar Association.

The first speaker was Mr. Charles E. Martin, retiring head of the association, who discussed "The Growing Impotency of the States."

He was followed by Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth Federal Circuit who took the no less significant title, "Is the Constitution Passing?" Judge Parker was the man named by President Hoover to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court, but who failed to secure senatorial confirmation.

A call for a federalised police force to end kidnaping was issued by Mr. Pat Malloy, assistant attorney-general of the criminal division, which includes the Government's anti-kidnaping drive.

"How can kidnapers be apprehended?" he asked in a surprise address before the general session of the Bar Association. "To that question I answer with every conviction that I have:

"We should federalize the police forces of America to catch the kidnaper and the racketeer.

What It Would Mean

"What would that mean? Every United States attorney and marshal, and his assistants; every state or county prosecuting attorney and his assistants; every sheriff and his officers; and every state police officer in the country would hold a commission from the Federal Government and be a unit under one directing head to take up the trail and make the capture as it could be made under such circumstances. It would, of course, be essential that the direction of such a plan be centralized under one head, the Attorney-General of the United States.

"Some good, but legalistic mind will inquire—but is that constitutional?'

"I answer—those clauses of the Constitution and the decisions that would make it unlawful should be stricken out in this day of emergency and the Constitution made responsible to the demand of its creation—that is, the preservation of the national welfare."

Neither Mr. Martin nor Judge Parker in their constitutional inquiry attempted to discuss specific acts of the Administration or to pass on their validity, but each made plain that he was uttering a warning intended for the bench and bar of the whole nation. Judging by undercurrents among lawyers assembled here from all over the United States the topic is the one now uppermost in their thoughts. At one point, Judge Parker declared:

"I would not have you think that I subscribe for a moment to the hearsay that unconstitutional acts may be justified by an emergency."

A minute later he said: "What I

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Medieval Wales and Modern Canada Linked by Presentation of Gavel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAERNARVON, North Wales—Medieval Wales has forged a permanent link of friendship with twentieth-century Canada, through Caernarvon, home of one of Great Britain's historic castles, and Toronto, the capital of Ontario.

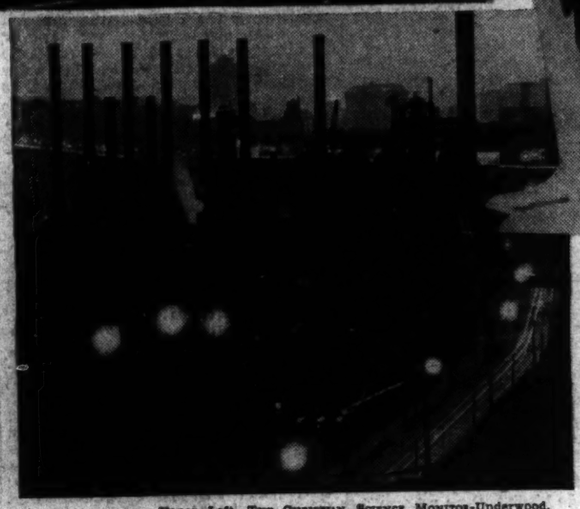
As in other cities in Canada and the United States, Toronto has a large Welsh colony who like to maintain the language and customs of their people.

Last year's president of the Eisteddfod in Toronto, Mr. Meurig L. Davies, a grandson of Clwydfardd, a former Archdruid of Wales, conceived the idea that it would be suitable if the president of the Toronto St. David's Society could have an official gavel or mallet, made out of the original timber of Caernarvon Castle.

He wrote to Mr. Aled Roberts, Member of Parliament for East Denbighshire, North Wales, who got into touch with Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Commissioner of Works, who took up the plan with enthusiasm. After a search a piece of ancient wood that could be spared was found in Caernarvon Castle, and this was shaped into a gavel head, fitted with a shaft, and sent to Toronto.

Sir Herbert Samuel has undertaken formally to present the gift during a visit to the Dominion.

Steel, the Backbone of a Nation—Without It, No Machine Age



Upper Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Underwood. Upper Right—Keystone. Lower Center—Ewing Galloway

Industrial Titan Rubs Its Eyes

Upper Left—Running Off Slag Before Pouring a Heat of Bessemer Steel at Wheeling Steel Corporation. Right Center—The Puddler, One of the Best Examples of the Sculptor's Recognition of the Dignity and Honor of Labor. It Is the Work of J. L. Gerome and Was Placed by Charles Schwab on the Grounds of His New York City Home. Bottom—Pittsburgh's Steel Mills Run 24 Hours a Day, and at Night Some of Them Present a Striking Scene. This Is the Jones & Laughlin Plant on the Monongahela River. Tall Buildings in the City Are Seen in the Distance.

Pittsburgh Finds Blue Eagle A Noble Bird, But Hunkytown Waits to See How It Benefits

Steel Working Up to 48 P. C. of Capacity Means Much to City—Worker's Best Hope Is a Say in Affairs That Concern His Job

News from the economic front in industrial centers of eastern United States, where the battle for recovery is being fought under the NRA flag, is to be reported by one of the Washington correspondents of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of nine stories, the fifth of which follows.*

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30—Steel is the stuff of which modern civilization is made. Steel is heated and puddled and poured here in Steeltown 24 hours a day. Consequently, when the morning whistle breaks into a scream and the night shift comes off duty it meets another army of men coming to work. One group leaves the furnace mouth as another group takes its place.

The new army of relief workers flows up from the back streets and alleys of drab suburbs, and jingles its brass checks at the company gates; the other flows right through it, wearied, silent and apparently unseeing and goes back into those same side streets to its lodgings and tenements.

These men are frequently described as the "aristocrats" of American labor. Statistics seem to prove their elevated position, and nobody quarrels with statistics. The steel industry has always paid relatively high wages per hour, because it has needed the cream of the common labor market to do its heavy work. Even in the worst depression year the common laborer around Steeltown got his 40 cents an hour.

Accordingly, the steel worker who climbs to his one-room shack, stuck like a barnacle perhaps two-thirds of the way up the precipitous rocky

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Process of Saving Distressed Homes Opens in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—A number drawn among 5000 others in a hat today saved the home of Eva Rachlin in Brooklyn from foreclosure. When the number was drawn, an appraiser of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation hurried off to the Rachlin home to set in motion machinery by which the owner will get funds to pay off the foreclosed mortgage and arrears in back taxes.

Several others started for the homes of various other applicants, for the drawing which put the Rachlin home at the top of the list was merely a formality to "get things started." Mr. E. J. Donegan, manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation here, expressed satisfaction that the organization had reached the stage of being ready to extend practical aid.

The first houses to be appraised will be those on which the mortgagee has foreclosed already or on which foreclosure is just around the corner, Mr. Donegan said. Before any federal loan can be granted, the property must be appraised.

Those who receive loans will be asked to pay only the interest at 5 per cent, Mr. Donegan said. At the end of the three years, they must begin to make payments on the principal.

Cotton Gin Power Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOTHAN, Ala.—Residents of Dothan, Ala., have been requested by Mayor I. C. Ezell, not to use electric current from 10 a. m. to noon, so the cotton gins will have sufficient power on which to operate. Mayor Esell explained that the increase in electric consumption and a delay in buying equipment had left the municipal plant without sufficient facilities to supply the present demand.

Johnson Tells Boston Eagle Must Triumph

Will Be No Hitting Below Belt, NRA Head Assures, but All Must Join

Given Warm Greeting

Says Big Violators to Be Made Example—Campaign to Show What Violations Are

"Buy only Blue Eagle, buy now and buy quickly to the limit of your ability."

This was the rule given by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, for every American citizen to play in the recovery program.

In the gilded ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Massachusetts and Boston massed its highest officials to receive General Johnson's swift message. Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor James M. Curley were both on the platform. But only the sovereignty of the Federal Government counted today. State orders were myths; blue eagles a fact. The brusque man addressing thousands of listeners was a symbol of national preservation.

He is asking that every state and individual submerge every instinct, every habit of common thought and of business in this new program in which there is more of giving than getting.

"The country must know who is playing the game and against whom it is being played," General Johnson said. "Every code eagle is on our side and every one without an eagle is on the other side," he said. "We don't force—we merely make clear what side every one is on."

Made Issue Clear Cut

No more clarion summons could be uttered demanding that a nation discriminate against those who refuse to join this great national program.

He clearly enunciated the economic cornerstone in the NRA program when he said the paramount objective is to bring consumption in line with production, and his receipt for this is to expand the number of persons receiving a living wage.

"One hundred men with $10 each will spend more than one with $1000 and 99 with nothing," he explained.

Punctuating his talk with his usual colorful figures he disclaimed any taint of tsardom in the program.

"Nothing has been done," he said, "without the full consent of industry, labor and the consuming public.

"We are going to rout rugged individualism, but we are not going to hit below the belt. America has emerged from the eye-dodging era of industry and put behind it the cutthroat competitive practices that harbors the sweatshop and nurses Communism."

Assails False Prosperity

He assailed the bubbles of false prosperity—1929 variety—and the "lending of lavish billions to busted foreign customers."

"The New Deal is not a cure-all" he said, "but is based on the simple formula of spreading plenty so everybody can have enough.

Governor Ely read a telegram from President Roosevelt to himself and other executives of the New England states assembled in Boston today, as follows:

"I extend hearty felicitations and most sincere thanks for the splendid coöperation and support New England is giving to this vitally important national movement.

"Actually, I regret that the circumstances prevent me from personally participating. I would be most happy if I could be with you. I am glad indeed, however, that General Johnson will be present. We are fortunate in that he could find it possible to leave his work in Washington and be with you. I need not recount to you what he and his colleagues have done so successfully. Best wishes for all."

Following his address, General Johnson held a brief press conference. He revealed that national public examples will be made of certain big violators of the NRA and investigations are now under way in cases where it is believed deliberate and willful evasion of the code is taking place.

Moreover, a two weeks' campaign will start at once to inform employers what a violation consists of. Nine-tenths of the reported violations, the General said, are the result of ignorance of the regulations involved.

Then he elaborated on remarks made at Washington yesterday concerning the failure of Henry Ford to sign the auto code.

"If Ford does not sign, we will let nature take its course. Other manufacturers will put the eagle on their cars. Ford will have none."

Five-and-ten-cent stores, in the General's opinion, have no reason to claim special codes.

Change Forecast In NRA Machine In Massachusetts

Johnson in Boston Holds Conference Over Labor Controversy

A completely revolutionized NRA machinery for Massachusetts is forecast as the probable result of the brief visit of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, today.

Not the hurrahs for the Blue Eagle in his noonday address, but the tight little conference at the Hotel Statler between Massachusetts labor and NRA officials will indelibly record that Mr. Johnson was here.

This conference was the administrator's answers to Massachusetts labor claims that it is not fairly represented on any of the state or local NRA boards or conciliation committees.

Presented Issue

Mr. Robert J. Watt, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was in Washington over the week-end, and presented this issue to Mr. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who declared such employer-weighted committees as are the rule in Massachusetts are hostile to the progress of the recovery program here.

At the conference were Mr. Watt, Mr. Hugh D. Butler, secretary of the New England recovery board; Mr. Victor Cutter, chairman of the Boston committee; Mr. James Moriarity, president of the Massachusetts Federation, and General Johnson.

Labor confidently believes that this parley will result in drastic changes in the personnel of the existing NRA group with some of the employers dropped in favor of labor members. Mr. Watt wants as many employees as employers with the chairman chosen from an impartial interest.

That General Johnson has seen fit to tackle this situation on his brief excursion into the Commonwealth is a significant indication that he regards this issue as one of the most pressing in this State.

Setting Up Own Group

Labor has been on the verge of setting up its own conciliation group. Complaints were pouring in so fast that Labor insisted it could never carry its grievances to a board almost entirely constituted of employers. No amount of unctuous pronouncements of coöperation weaned it from its realistic insistence on machinery that would carry just as many workers as employers. The Federal Government has now stepped into the breach.

The state NRA board has little real power beyond that of advising and reporting, but this does not reduce the irritating nature of unequal representation. Regulations do not require equal representation on state boards of labor and industry, but they do specify that commercial, industrial, labor and civic groups shall be equitably represented. But it begins to appear that operation of the act will be greatly facilitated by the strictly equal treatment of labor. Many states have recognized this fact in the constitution of their boards.

It is also significant that the present boards are set up under the so-called blanket agreement and will have no status under a permanent code. They are primarily propaganda organs, and can hardly be expected to function in the case of a serious labor dispute which would go directly to the national labor board, a semi-independent organization established to deal with disturbances during the setting up of the NRA.

Argentina Signs Pact To Raise Wheat Prices

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Señor Thomas le Breton, Argentine representative here, today signed an international agreement designed to raise wheat prices and brought to 22 the number of signatories.

Mr. Frederick E. Murphy of Minneapolis represented the United States at the brief ceremony at which Señor le Breton added his name to the accord. Also present were delegates from the other two major wheat exporting countries, Canada and Australia.

Export of Apples Gains With Help Of State Bureaus

Farmers Taught New Ways of Improving Crops to Ship Overseas

Federal and state machinery already in operation at the port of Boston promises Massachusetts farmers $15,000 more for their apple crop sold in England, than they would obtain in local markets.

This year, due to a state-wide educational program on raising apples handled by the State Extension Services and coöperation with the farmer by the State Department of Agriculture which maintains an apple division to interpret the new federal export laws for them, Massachusetts supersedes Maine as the leading New England state in the production of apples high enough in quality for overseas shipment.

In terms of dollars and cents this means that under present prices prevailing in Liverpool, Massachusetts farmers are getting an average net price of about 85 cents a box for their apples while 50 cents is the Boston price.

While Maine promises an apple crop of about 1,500,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels over last year, Massachusetts estimates its crop at 3,250,000 bushels. Part of Maine's decrease is explainable to "on and off year differences."

The new federal laws with regard to apples for exportation has only been in use about two weeks. Due to close state coöperation with the growers, it is no longer necessary for the farmer to carry his crop to Boston before it is inspected. Inspectors grade the apples before they are loaded, and thus the farmer knows how his apples stand before shipment.

Formerly there were only voluntary agreements made between shippers and carriers. The new laws were enacted through the efforts of Senator Harry Byrd of Virigmia. Certificates of grade issued to exporters are similar all over the United States and are compulsory for shipments of all apples and pears exported, except shipments of less than 500 bushels shipped over highways or by water to Canada, the Bahamas, the Bermuda Islands, Cuba, the West Indies, and Mexico. According to the Department of Agriculture this law is on the books because fruit growers requested it.

Gardner Museum Reopens

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, which has been closed during August, will reopen Saturday, Sept 2, on its usual schedule—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25 cents. On Sundays from 1 to 4, the Museum will be open free to the public. A musical program will be held at 2 p. m. on these days.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest and west winds over the north portion; fresh northeast shifting to east over south portion; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	74	Miami, Fla.	82	88
Bismarck	56	82	Minneapolis	56	78
Boston	66	72	Montreal	62	74
Buffalo	66	74	Nantucket	66	70
Calgary	52	76	New Orleans	80	92
Charleston	74	92	New York	68	74
Chicago	66	76	Norfolk, Va.	72	74
Cincinnati	62	82	North Platte	60	74
Denver	56	74	Philadelphia	66	80
Dodge City	60	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	106
Eastport, Me.	60	64	Pittsburgh	60	78
Hatteras	70	86	Portland, Me.	64	74
Honolulu, T.H.	76		Raleigh	68	72
7 p.m. Aug. 29		80	St. Louis	66	78
Helena, Mont.	58	84	Salt Lake City	68	92
Huron, S. D.	56	78	San Francisco	54	70
Jacksonville	82	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	74
Kansas City	56	70	Seattle	56	64
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	56	78	Washington	68	78
Memphis	72	80	Williston, N.D.	60	84

A—9 a. m. Aug. 30.
B—Maximum Aug. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:31 p. m. Thursday 8:15 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:54 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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HIGHLAND COAL COMPANY

Coal ◆ Koppers Seaboard Coke ◆ Wood

ORange 3-0119
456 South Jefferson Street
ORANGE, N. J.

Bank of Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Established 1889

Every modern banking facility. Acts as executor, administrator, trustee, and in any fiduciary capacity.

First state bank in New Jersey to become a member of Federal Reserve System.

Special attention given to banking by mail

Museums in Barter; An Auk for a Cahow

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29

THE Carnegie Museum now has a great auk and the National Museum at Washington has a cahow—most of a cahow, anyway—and therein lies a tale of barter among natural scientists.

For one mounted skeleton of a great auk, the Carnegie Museum gave the National Museum a "practically complete" skeleton of a cahow.

Both the great auk and the cahow are—or were—birds, now extinct. The cahow, a native of Bermuda, was a very large bird which moved around by night and buried itself in the sand by day.

The great auk, also a sizable bird, made its home in the far North.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 "NRA Day": "End of the Mines," skit.
6:05 Bradford organ recital.
6:15 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 John Herrick, baritone.
7:30 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Alexander Kirilloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Girls and Boys, songs.
8:45 NBC, "Freeing of Frozen Bank Deposits," L. J. Rosenwald.
9:00 NBC, "The Founding of the American Legion," sketch; speakers.
9:30 NBC, Grits Tirade; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "The Quest of the Perfect Woman," with Tom Terriss, "Vagabond Director."
10:30 NBC, "Music Magic": soloists; orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Al Bernard, Minstrel Man.
5:15 NBC, What Do You Want to Know?
5:30 NBC, The Three Jesters.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Reggie Childs's Orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fatmale Hall, orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute; historical program.
9:30 Orchestra and soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy."
11:00 Forecasts; E. E. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—Musical program.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "Round Towners," quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Reports; musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
8:30 "We, as Individuals of the NRA," James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; George Burns and Gracie Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Orchestra; Mandy Lou.
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:15 Announcements; news.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
5:30 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 CBS, Henry T. Rainey, NRA speaker.
8:30 CBS, Esther Lee, organist.
8:45 The Master's Music Room.
9:00 Martha Tefft, vocal.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 "Grumble and Grunt."
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Purple Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Lem Phillips, soloist.
8:30 Lew Gordon's Orchestra.
9:00 Hawaiian Troubadours.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (1020kc-293m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Thursday Special.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS program.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-New York Giants game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:30-4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Birmingham Adopts Lower Utility Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham's revised schedule of electric rates for domestic and commercial consumers, which carries a reduction of $360,000 a year, is in effect. The schedule proposed by the cities and the Birmingham Electric Company has been approved by the Alabama Public Service Commission.

The contract between Birmingham and the Birmingham Electric Company for street lighting still hangs fire, however, because of the refusal of the company to agree to a cancellation clause. One residential rate has been substituted for the two heretofore existing, with a minimum monthly service of 70 cents instead of 75 cents. This effects a saving to all classes of residential customers, according to engineers who worked out the schedule.

Hotel Men Ask Return of Bars At State Hearing

Out-of-State Beer Avoids Heavy Tax, Brewers of Boston Claim

Hotel men today through their representative Mr. Arthur L. Race, chairman of the American Hotel Men's Committee, frankly urged the return of the bar room.

Mr. Race told the legislative committee studying the liquor situation that investigation by hotel men throughout the entire nation revealed that Massachusetts' system of local control is the best in existence.

Mr. Race shied a bit at the return of the saloon but argued for all the trappings that make a place a saloon. He said there should be places where every class of men could drop in and get their liquor.

Mr. Joseph E. Doherty, president of the Commercial Breweries of Boston, told the committee that the present beer law is unfair to Massachusetts brewers and citizens and should be discarded.

He explained that Massachusetts brewers are forbidden to transport liquor out of the State but that brewers in other states may bring their beer into the Commonwealth.

The competition thus established is particularly burdensome because Massachusetts brewers must pay in addition to the $1 a barrel tax, $2500 for the privilege of selling beer. This latter expense is not sustained by out-of-state brewers.

Mr. Race reminded the committee of the vast amount of alcohol consumers in Massachusetts now drinking without any restrictions. Hotel men, he said, have suffered by racketeers in the past 12 years. He said the law-abiding operators of hotels throughout the country have lived up to the law. Hotel men, according to him, are interested in working for temperance among the youths who have sprung up in the last 13 years and are ready to coöperate with all movements for the education of people to "moderate and sane use of alcohol."

"If you don't have the old-time saloon back," he said, "you will have the speakeasy. I suggest that we imitate the English 'pubs' and call eating and drinking places 'taverns.' Certain types of hotels should be allowed to sell liquor 24 hours a day in their rooms and restaurants. As an attack on illegitimate liquor selling, hotels should be given wider scope."

In Boston's Two Capitols

Ely's Son on Pay Roll

A chip off the gubernatorial block fell into place today. Richard Ely, son of the Governor, takes his first public position as secretary for the legislative committee investigating interstate labor contracts.

* * *

If some question why he does not cut his wisdom tooth as a ward heeler, and learn the political trade from the bottom his classmates at Williams College have the answer.

* * *

In his Freshman year, so they say, he was elected president of his class in record time, and for four years he won the college campus with a machine as smooth as his blue roadster and blue Heidleburg hat. They wish him good fortune, and hope he will not be president at the beginning of a depression.

* * *

Inman Trust Makes Payment

More than $300,000 was thawed out of the closed Inman Trust Company of Cambridge for its 8000 savings depositors today. They were surprised to learn of a fat profit earned for them by alert state officials with the bank assets since the suspension of papers.

* * *

Meanwhile the government officials are puzzling their way through a maze of accounts, to find out where the vanished 60 per cent of the depositors' money went to.

* * *

If any stone is left unturned by Washington, then Assistant Middlesex District-Attorney Crafts will swing into action with his own fine-toothed comb. He already has a strong-box bulging with documents he has assembled, and he proposes to let them point an accusing finger or know the reason why.

* * *

Liquor-Control Session

Legislators may troop back to the golden dome on Beacon Hill to do what they were asked to do by the Governor before adjournment—enact some form of liquor control. Rumors persist that the imminence of repeal may spell a special session. Legislators caught stalking about the empty corridors admit they have been told to have their horses hitched. Speaker Saltonstall is quoted as saying the session is possible. Legislators, in the meantime, have one eye on their golf balls and one on the State House.

* * *

Spare That Station

John P. Higgins, representative, wired his protest against the abandonment of the division three police station. Mr. Higgins, who has been mentioned as a possible successor of Martin Lomasney, is carrying on in the tradition of protecting the residents of the West End. The Governor was asked to intercede with Police Commissioner Hultman.

* * *

State Relief Projects

Twelve state projects, including a new Point of Pines bridge over the Saugus River connecting Lynn and Revere and to cost $1,119,000, today were recommended to Governor Ely for his approval by the Emergency Public Works Commission on state projects.

* * *

Is It Mete to Meet?

Certain state officials and organizations want the Massachusetts Legislature to meet only once in two years. "Because they resent the fact that the people are running their business," testified Representative Dean, before the Recess Committee on Expenditures, "they do not like to have their dictatorial ways interfered with."

* * *

The committee did not seem impressed with the proposal. Massachusetts, one of them said, has a reputation for being in the forefront in the effort to establish honest and efficient government. "You cannot keep that up with a biennially hibernating Legislature."

* * *

As 100 P. C. as Any One

It is 100 per cent NRA with Mayor Curley—or at least as 100 per cent as the State and the Federal Government, Ward has gone out from his office that henceforth all contracts awarded by the city of Boston are required to comply with all provisions of the blanket and auxiliary codes.

* * *

He made no comment on the possible feelings of a city official insisting on a code-perfect contract from some construction company, and reflecting that the benefits of the Blue Eagle have not yet been extended to himself. It was suggested that his unspoken comment was reminiscent of Governor Ely: "When the National Government and the State Government join the NRA, then the city of Boston will do likewise."

Hearsay Evidence At Detroit Bank Inquiry Criticized

DETROIT, Aug. 29 (AP)—The practice of the one-man Detroit bank investigating jury in taking "hearsay evidence" was criticized before the jury today by Mr. Arthur J. Lacy, personal attorney for Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan.

Mr. Lacy, declaring that such evidence taken an an open hearing becomes a public matter and a "gossipy thing," declared he believed the court made an "error in judgment" when it permitted such action.

"It may ruin the reputation of a perfectly fine and good man or woman," said Mr. Lacy. "Take the case of Mrs. Couzens, wife of the Senator. A finer woman does not live. Yet the hearsay statement made here that she had withdrawn 'smart money' was published in the newspapers here without any amount being mentioned, and the inference was permitted that she had withdrawn an enormous sum."

News gathering associations, said Mr. Lacy, "sent the report over all this country and the whole world, and it was published in London and Paris newspapers at a time when she was accompanying her husband, who was representing this country at an international conference."

Discussing testimony presented by the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Coughlin, crusading priest, before the jury last week, Mr. Lacy said:

"Take the cast of Peter Monaghan, (attorney and preminent Catholic layman mentioned by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin as one "doubtful of escaping federal indictment.") I don't know of a finer Christian gentleman than Peter Monaghan. If anyone had heard anything against him, it was a great tragedy that it could not have been presented secretly to this court and an investigation made to determine the facts. Then let the facts speak for themselves."

Judge Harry B. Keidan, sitting as the one-man open grand jury, commented briefly on Mr. Lacy's statement regarding "hearsay evidence," stating that "this court is not in a position at the present time to give his reasons for everything that has been done during this inquiry."

"Probably the time will come when the court can explain the actions which you so severely criticize," said the judge.

Mr. Lacy replied that he had no criticism to make against the court, the prosecutor or the attorney-general, but said he considered it unfortunate that "hearsay statements were being made public."

Confucius Descendant Married in Peiping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China.—A Chinese maiden descended from Confucius has been married here to the grandson of a Shantung scholar. She is the elder sister of Mr. Kung Teh-shun, seventy-seventh in the direct line from the sage, known to the Chinese as Kung Fu-tze.

Upon arrival here by train from Chufu, the birthplace of Confucius in Shantung, the bride was taken to her future home in an automobile in place of the gayly bedecked sedan chair used by brides in this country from classic times.

American Women to Dictate Own Styles to Paris Designers

Knows Clothes

The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Marjorie Howard

Fashion Group to Meet in New York to Pick Best of Styles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—It is a long jump from the sewing room of the average American home to the offices of Paris fashion dictators. But it is a jump which is being taken this year. Which means that graduates of the home sewingroom with its machine, cutting table, heap of undarned stockings, bulging ragbag, and roll of last season's dresses are competing with the products from the Rue de la Paix, pearl gray walls, velvet rugs, manikins and tomorrow's models. That is, that the day of the American designer has dawned.

There still is a welcome for the French mode but side by side with it is the American vogue and no longer is the foreign article accepted unquestionably and without modification.

So that perhaps the natural outcome is the "mass fashion conference," the first one to be called by American women, on Sept. 6 and 7 in the auditorium of the Fashion Group in the Radio Corporation of America Building of Rockefeller Center.

Miss Marjorie Howard, who has recently been decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French Government, and who is a sister of Miss Kathleen Howard, former opera singer, is to speak and there will be a sifting of the most appropriate and beautiful of the season's fashions.

Winter collections is to be the subject on the first day with accessories and application of the new mode on the second day with especial reference to the new silhouette and the "American side of the question."

Miss Howard has been a member of the staff of Vogue and Harper's Bazaar. The Fashion Group, which is sponsoring her talk, has 439 members including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, editor of Vogue; Miss Dorothy Shaver, vice-president of Lord & Taylor; and Mrs. Ogden Reid, publisher of the Herald Tribune.

Boston Rotarians Hear Opportunities In Trade of Africa

The golden rule is more important than a nation's gold standard.

This is what Mr. Carl Buschmann, manager of tropical enterprises, traveler and lecturer, told members of the Boston Rotary Club today at their weekly luncheon at the Statler.

Speaking on "The Continent of Africa—a New World Market in the Making," Mr. Bushmann declared that recovery and sound prosperity depend on national and international coöperation instead of competition.

"The way to provide employment for thousands of skilled and unskilled men and women in factories and offices is to find and develop new channels for American commodities and agricultural products," the speaker declared. "No longer are we self-contained or self-sufficient. Modern inventions have increased our wants, and to supply them we are bound to trade with the four corners of the globe."

Mr. Buschmann said that in many overseas markets, particularly on the west coast of Africa, American commercial interests have barely scratched the surface.

Lantern slides of African places explored and developed by Mr. Buschmann were shown in connection with his talk before the Rotarians.

Tsar Label Declined

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — Informed by newspaperman yesterday of his appointment as administrator of the oil code, Mr. Harold L. Ickes declined flatly to have himself labeled as a "tsar." When it was pointed out to him by reporters that he would be all-powerful in regulating the oil industry, in other words "tsar" of the industry, the Secretary of the Interior replied, "Please don't refer to me in that manner, no matter what my power is. The day of tsars is gone forever."

Events

Annual playground circus, worked out with boys and girls of the Boston playgrounds by the park department instructors; bands, animal acts, acrobats, clowns and other circus features; open free to the public, Boston Common, 8:15.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 1:00, 3:30, 6:30, 9:41 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:05, 4:42, 7:19, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Exhibition, Radio Wholesalers Club, Hotel Statler, all day.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.

Depression Made Mere 10 P. C. Drop In Merchandise

Public Kept on Buying Essentials According to Trade Survey

The public has consumed only 10 per cent less merchandise during the depression than it did in the period just preceding, according to Mr. Arthur R. Tebbutt of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

With his depression range finder set on the question of how much food, clothing and shelter do the masses of people consume during hard times, the answer was found in a national survey of the leading retailers of the United States.

Mr. Tebbutt's report on "The Behavior of Consumption in Business Depression," may fairly be interpreted as blasting the general assumption that public buying declined drastically during the last three and a half years. Measuring with pounds, dozens, yards or barrels instead of dollars, the results show the people have been living on surpluses, spending less money for what they received and receiving less.

His figures indicate that the depression was not primarily the result of less consumption on the part of the buying public, but rather due to an international price war leading to lower prices, a 54 per cent decrease in purchases of raw material by manufacturers, curtailment of their production with accompanying decrease in jobs and lowered public purchasing power.

Discussing foods, he says that while some shifts have taken place in consumption from one product to another, so far as it can be measured the quantities of food consumed remained at about the same level.

With regard to clothing, he says: "A logical analysis indicates that there has been no decrease in the amount of clothing consumed by women and only a slight decrease, if any, in units of wearing apparel consumed by men. Those articles characteristic of the luxury class have almost been wiped out, as would normally be expected.

"Residential building has declined sharply, and yet vacancies are large. The fact that families share a dwelling when there are a great many dwellings vacant suggests the existence of a rent level which is too high compared with the income level.

"That the decrease in purchases of furniture and house furnishings has not been great indicates a demand relatively inelastic, composed essentially of demands on the part of newly-married couples who establish new homes, and only to a lesser degree by the replacement of old pieces."

With the knowledge that just as much food, though perhaps not the same kind; just as much clothing, though less of the unessentials, and just as much fuel, light, house furnishings are used at all times to support the masses of people, then, according to Mr. Tebbutt, it would seem obvious that the thing to do in times like these is to find ways and means of increasing only slightly the buying of the general public and of boosting sharply the consumption by manufacturers of the raw materials—producers' goods.

"In these days of strong-arm attempts to regulate the business cycle, it is essential that we know among other things the correct answer to this question of consumption. It will not do to assume an answer, for if our assumption is wrong the regulatory attempts, no matter how strong the arm that forces them, are bound to lead to disaster in a relatively short time," he declared.

Gasoline Tax Revenues Drop in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30—Motorists and visitors in New Hampshire are either driving less or getting more miles to the gallon, if figures from gas tolls for 1932 are any criterion.

Mr. Charles T. Patten, state treasurer, reports that revenue from gas taxes dropped materially from the total shown at the close of this fiscal year in June. The result, however, was far from unsatisfactory to officials as the State has benefited tothe extent of $2,608,612 in the last 12 months. In 1933 and part of 1933, the State received tolls from 66 firms and individuals, 60 of which were under the $100,000 total.

In the White Mountains
The Robbins Nest
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Memorial Cairn Is Unveiled To Famous Family Of Pipers

Ceremony in the Isle of Skye Is Attended by Members Of Clans From All Over Scotland Including Macleod of Macleod

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISLE OF SKYE, Scot. — Pipers from all over Scotland gathered to attend the unveiling of a memorial cairn to the great Scottish piping family of MacCrimmon which was unveiled recently at Borreraig near here, by Macleod of Macleod, the twenty-seventh chief of Clan Macleod. The MacCrimmons have been hereditary pipers to the chiefs of Macleod for over 300 years, and are renowned as composers, performers and instructors of the classical music of the bagpipe.

Close to where the MacCrimmon School of Music stood from 1500 to 1900 the company gathered, and heard once more the familiar strains played by pipers from the Skye Piobaireachd Society, the Royal Celtic Society, the Macleod Society, the Piobaireachd Society, and the Scottish Pipers' Society. Pipers across the Atlantic who would fain have been there cabled their congratulations, and messages were read from the Skye Association of New York, the Pipers' Club, New York, and from Sir Murdoch Macdonald.

After Dr. Neil Ross had given a dedicatory address in Gaelic, Pipe Major John Macdonald played a Piobair achd composed in 1651 by Patrick Mor MacCrimmon at Stirling, and Macleod of Macleod spoke to the representatives of the clans, calling the descendants of the MacCrimmons to step forward to receive his greeting. He recalled the generations of loyal service which the MacCrimmons gave to the Macleods, and reminded his hearers that near where they stood was the "pipers' hollow" where students of their old school of music used to practice.

Macleod recalled how Charles II did honor to Patrick Mor MacCrimmon, who composed on the spot the tune which is still a favorite, and which they had just heard afresh—"I gave a kiss to the King's hand." He spoke too, of another famous piper, Donald Ban, hereditary piper in Jacobite days.

The music studied at the MacCrimmon school was what was known as the "great music," the pibrochs, as distinct from the "lesser music," represented by the marches, strathspeys and reels. The pibrochs comprised salutes to the chiefs, welcomes to royalty, gatherings of the clans, farewells, battle tunes and other themes.

"No man can judge the bagpipes or set a value on the MacCrimmons unless he has been familiar with sound of the Piobaireachd in its native element," said the Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean, at a second open air ceremony at Kilmuir. "The piper an alien in the street, and when inclosed by walls and under a roof he is as Samson shorn of his locks. As naturally as the curlew to the shore, or grouse to the moor, or the seal to the sea, so naturally belong the bagpipes to the open air."

Woman Heads School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A woman now heads one of the most important departments of the University of North Carolina, the school of library science. She is Dr. Susan Grey Akers, and has been designated to take the place of Dr. Louis R. Wilson, who left last year to become connected with the University of Chicago. Dr. Wilson recommended Dr. Akers to take his place.

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Huge Pantry Needed In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30—It would require a "gigantic winter storage pantry as high as Mount Washington to hold all the jars of vegetables to be canned this fall by nearly 6000 New Hampshire families who cultivated subsistence gardens during the summer," reports Mr. J. C. Kendall of the extension service at the University of New Hampshire.

A total of 10,000 dozen glass jars with rubber rings has already been provided by the service, and an added 37,234 rings furnished for those who have some jars on hand that are usable. "If the 37,234 dozen jars filled with surplus vegetables for winter use were stored in a set of 8-foot shelves, they would tower approximately 6000 feet high," he said, "and this immense amount of preserved food will actually be piled still higher by the addition of that to be canned by several hundred more needy families who do not request free jars because they have them on hand in sufficient number."

"The extension service was fortunate," he added, "in locating an excellent supply of seeds furnished this year for spring planting. The garden and canning work conducted under the extension service division was sponsored by Gov. John G. Winant. Compared with the value of the gardens the cost is small, particularly when it is estimated that they will yield as much as $200,000 of fresh vegetables and canned surplus."

Take PRUDENCE *on a* PICNIC

JUST one thing is wrong with many an otherwise delightful picnic . . . it lacks a hot dish. But, thousands more people each season are solving that little matter with Prudence, *Ready-to-Brown* Corned Beef Hash. Prudence constantly goes camping and takes many a hosting trip.

All you need besides Prudence is a can opener, a fire, a hot, dry frying pan—and in three minutes you have a dish fit for a king and his queen.

And, don't forget, some of the most delightful of all picnics are held right at home when everyone's hungry late in the evening.

One of the great joys about Prudence Hash in warm weather is that it's heated so quickly you avoid a torrid kitchen. So, lots of families have Prudence as the main dish once or twice a week all through the spring and summer.

Prudence Hash is made after an old New England recipe, from tender young beef and choice mealy potatoes. It contains no scraps, no skin, no gristle. Many of the finest hotels and restaurants feature Prudence Hash on their menus.

Prudence costs only about six cents a portion. It comes in 2-portion and 4-portion cans.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

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Tropical Scenery of Boston Matches Summer's Warmth

Familiar Floral Friends Found by Visitor From Miami—Brilliant Foliage Contrasts With Theme of 'Rock-Bound Coast'

Boston is going tropical. And that does not mean simply that its thermometer has been flirting with 100 degrees in the shade this summer. That has been happening in about every city in the country, it seems. But leave it to "the Hub" to do something distinctive, even to slipping one over on those favored citizens who rush southward at the first snowflake, by giving to the city stay-at-homes some veritable tropical scenery.

On this "stern and rock-bound coast" exotic flowers and trees have been made to bud and blossom. If the Boston weatherman insists upon furnishing tropical weather, the park commissioner, instead of idly talking about it, gets busy and supplies flora to fit the temperature.

A visitor from Miami, strolling in Boston's exquisitely kept Public Garden, seeks the cool shade of the ancient elms, oaks and maples and revels in the velvety smoothness of the fresh green grass, such a contrast to a South Florida sandy, sun-drenched scene.

Suddenly a flower bed catches the eye. The blossoms appear strangely familiar. It can't be, but yet, it is, a flaming hibiscus flower. And what is that mass of tall striped and mottled yellow, green and red foliage plants that look so everyday to the Miamian? Believe it or not, they are crotons, and of the identical varieties every good citizen of Coral Gables plants around his front porch. And the border? Nothing less than periwinkles, those energetic little wild flowers that spring up in South Florida along the wayside, among the rocks and everywhere.

Palm Trees Line Paths

Familiar floral friends at every turn greet the Floridian. Here is one bed showing fruit trees, bananas, pineapples, avocados (Boston would never be guilty of saying "alligator pear") and a dozen or more products from warmer climes. Miniature reproductions of their tropical ancestors, to be sure, but a brave effort. Cotton plants seem most at home. Palm trees line the paths. Confined in tubs they hardly reach their normal fifty to one hundred feet stature, but they give the picture genuine tropical atmosphere.

Small rubber trees used in profusion, doubtless remind the winter "gadabouts" of the enormous rubber trees they have seen in Florida, some with a spread of 75 feet, supported by a curious collection of trunks.

Why Boston with its wealth of delicate, fragrant New England flowers at its disposal should seek to make a feature of tropical gorgeousness was a question that could be answered only by the city park commissioner, Mr. William P. Long has been for more than 30 years in charge of the park system that ranks among the finest in the country. The cultivation of tropical flowers and trees in the Public Garden, he explained to a Monitor correspondent, is for its educational value. That would be the reason, of course, in cultured Boston. The idea is not new, he says, but the collection is growing, new plants from the tropics being added each year.

Pets of Department

Mr. Long himself is responsible for some of the new trees, for he generally brings back from St. Petersburg, where he goes when he is not too busy supervising the city's winter sports, a pocketful of rare seeds which, under his friendly hand, prosper in chill New England.

"In our collection we now have 12 kinds of palms, three varieties of hibiscus, many crotons, acalyphas, bamboos, hundreds of rubber trees and what not. And the department has never lost a tropical plant in all the years we have had them," said Mr. Long.

The pets of the park department, these plants might be called. The tender and watchful care they receive accounts for not one having been lost. Mr. Long knows just the degree of cold each plant can withstand and knows just when to get out the winter overcoats for the delicate ones. At a constant temperature of 80 degrees they must be kept in hothouses all winter. In the early spring they are moved out of doors near the conservatory to "harden" before being taken to the park. If a cold snap comes on, they are snatched back to cover.

Care Extends Into Night

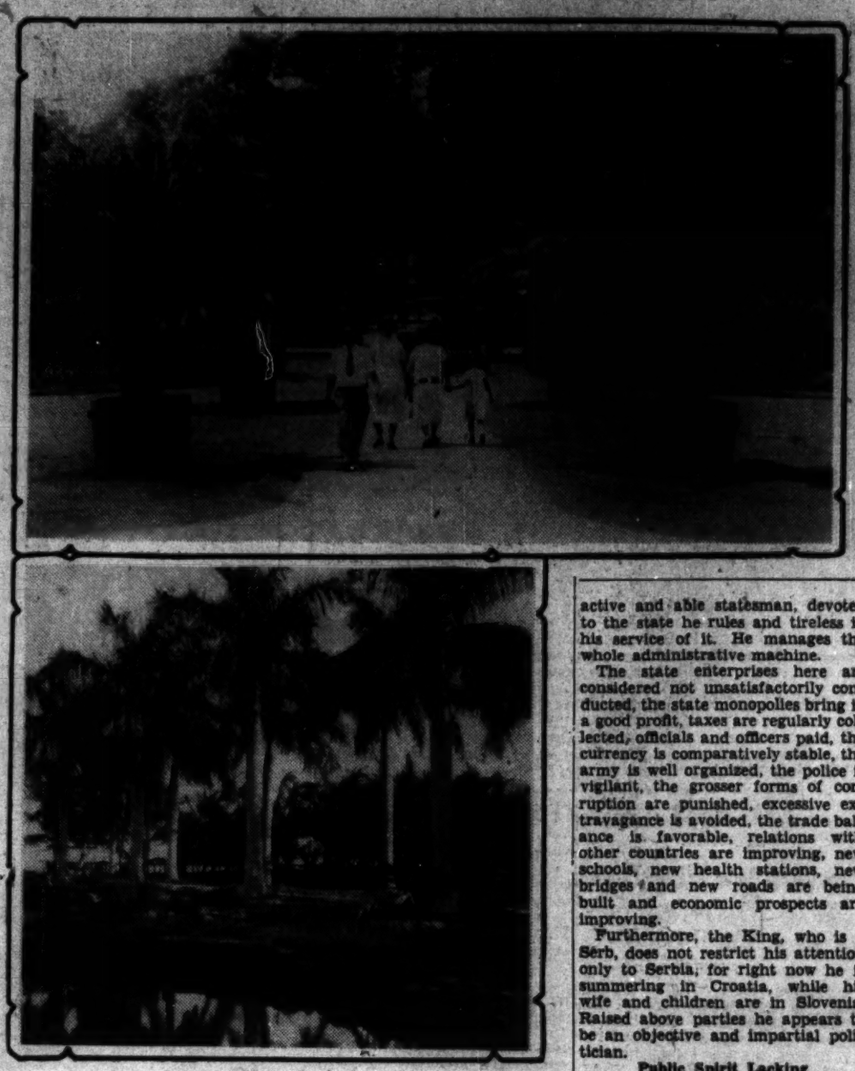
When the warm weather settles down, they are transplanted to the Public Garden and a few in other parks, where with the aid of frequent imitation tropical showers they grow and blossom all summer. Toward fall the guardians begin to watch the weather reports and keep in touch with the radio forecasts from the Boston Airport, also under the park department supervision. If a cold wave is approaching, no chances are taken with the plants.

"Many a time in the fall we have worked all night to get the plants out of the park and into the conservatory when we have had a forecast of cold weather," said Mr. Long.

As soon as the plants are returned to the conservatory from their summer outing in the park, they are washed in whale oil and fumigated. All the park soil is removed from the roots before they are transplanted in fresh loam containing just the right mixture of chemicals and fertilizers. Then they settle down to spend a cozy winter in the nice warm conservatory and get ready for another summer of educational work in the park.

So if you cannot go south this winter, just take a stroll through the Public Garden and enjoy Florida beauties at home.

Which Is Boston and Which Miami?



Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Tropical Bloom in Northern Setting

Upper—Palms Near Arlington Street Entrance of Boston Public Garden. Lower—Royal Palm Reflections, Miami, Fla.

Deer in Watkins Glen Spurns Bridge to Safety

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—A deer trapped on a narrow ledge in Watkins Glen State Park today spurned the man-made bridge across the narrow gorge which apparently was his only way to freedom.

The bridge, 25 feet long and 5 feet wide, was completed late yesterday, but the big buck, a captive on the shelf for five days, refused to try it.

So far all the engineering skill and technical knowledge of the park authorities and the state conservation department have failed to devise a means of freeing the animal, whose only food and drink have been foliage growing from the rocky walls and dew which has fallen during the night.

Park authorities today were considering the offer of So-Lat-Cowanee, Mohawk Indian chief, who believes he can rescue the deer.

South Carolina Seeks Aid For Jobless Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Unemployed teachers in needy rural communities and persons who can qualify as teachers of adult illiterates may be paid emergency work relief wages, under a ruling placed before Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, who advised the executive that the relief administration could assign teachers for the coming year to rural schools that have been closed or are operating on a part-time basis, due to a deficiency of funds.

The relief funds are available to pay teachers assigned to grades from one to eight, and duly appointed educational authorities must exercise supervision of the activities of teachers employed under this plan.

Yugoslavia's King Visits His People On Vacation Tour

Welcome to Monarch Contrasts With Lack of Party Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—King Alexander of Yugoslavia is enjoying a vacation among the beautiful Plitvitsa Lakes, in the very district in which, last year, an organization of Croatian rebels, said to have been armed and financed from certain circles in Italy, launched an uprising against him and his absolutist régime.

At the moment when these rebels were being sentenced in Belgrade, King Alexander was being received with flowers, speeches and applause in their home towns. Imposing arches of welcome are erected in towns he visits and at stopping places he is greeted by school children, by officials and thousands of citizens.

The King travels from place to place, entering inns and stopping at market places, calling at the humblest homes and talking directly with his people, distributing regal gifts to a few individuals and promising many benefits to the countryside. It is the tour of a smiling, benevolent Oriental patriarch.

Monopolies Yield Profit

These personal contacts of the King with his people represent a striking phase of current Yugoslav history, and because of their apparent cordiality make it very difficult to form a true picture of the situation. King Alexander himself is an active and able statesman, devoted to the state he rules and tireless in his service of it. He manages the whole administrative machine.

The state enterprises here are considered not unsatisfactorily conducted, the state monopolies bring in a good profit, taxes are regularly collected, officials and officers paid, the currency is comparatively stable, the army is well organized, the police is vigilant, the grosser forms of corruption are punished, excessive extravagance is avoided, the trade balance is favorable, relations with other countries are improving, new schools, new health stations, new bridges and new roads are being built and economic prospects are improving.

Furthermore, the King, who is a Serb, does not restrict his attention only to Serbia, for right now he is summering in Croatia, while his wife and children are in Slovenia. Raised above parties he appears to be an objective and impartial politician.

Public Spirit Lacking

On the other hand, his régime is one of virtually unchecked absolutism and many of the 14,000,000 people over whom he rules are dissatisfied. No group or party among them wholeheartedly supports the King. Yugoslavia lacks public spirit, popular movements, social enthusiasms. There is little flourishing mass movement. Letters and telephone messages may be censored, the press is controlled, trains, buses, and all roads are thoroughly policed, political parties outlawed and secret voting abolished.

A somewhat similar repression is felt to exist in Italy, Germany and Russia, too, but in each of these countries there is at least one great social force, supported by the masses, so in a sense the masses rule, at least a part of them.

But in Yugoslavia the King's methods are somewhat those of an all-powerful patriarch, managing his children. He has made attempts to form a royal party, but without success. There is no party behind the régime.

Graham Paige Motors Corp.

DETROIT, Aug. 30—Dealers' orders received by Graham Paige Motors Corp. for 21 days of August were 20 per cent ahead of a year before and 11 per cent over the like period last month, said R. C. Graham, vice-president.

Cotton Growing And Ginning Seen By French Visitor

Processes Astonish Senay, Who Is Writing Book on the Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Because he was anxious to see cotton growing in a field and cotton in the process of being ginned, M. Pierre Senay, representative of Orvis Brothers, Inc., New York brokers, in Havre, France, came all the way from the French city to Spartanburg to satisfy his curiosity.

M. Senay, who is a gifted linguist, as the guest of Mr. W. L. Ouzts, manager of the local Orvis Brothers branch office, saw cotton in a field for the first time. He was so enthused after seeing a cotton gin in operation that he carried away a number of cotton blooms and some boll weevils to show his friends across the Atlantic.

"Wonderful!" was M. Senay's exclamation as he viewed a field of cotton. He repeated the assertion when he saw a cotton gin in operation. His enthusiasm both amused and delighted his host, to whom the fleecy staple is a rather commonplace affair.

"It's the first time I've ever seen such as this," exclaimed M. Senay. "It's all so wonderful, I think." After a pause, he continued: "It's a hobby with me, cotton is. . . . I am writing a book about cotton, and I had to see it actually growing before I could finish."

When M. Senay and Mr. Ouzts were motoring to Tryon, which lies just north of this city in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Frenchman marveled at the similarity of the scenery to that of France.

"If one did not see American signs, he would know he was in France," he declared, as he viewed the rolling horizon ahead of him. "I had no idea the scenery was so marvelous in this country. It is wonderful, I tell you!" He expressed particular delight at beholding Lake Lanier, the famous tourist resort near Tryon.

M. Senay served in the French Army during the World War, later acting as interpreter for the American forces because of his linguistic ability. It was his first trip to America, but he promised it would not be his last one.

Mexico Plans Sales School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of National Economy announces in a recent bulletin that it is studying a project for establishing a school for traveling salesmen. The school would be known as the Professional Institute for Sales Agents, to "fill a great need of Mexican commerce and industry."

Removal Charges Made in Bad Faith, Comptroller Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Declaring that the demand by a group of six independent Democrats for his removal was "in bad faith and solely for political purposes and without a semblance of justification or excuse," Comptroller Charles W. Berry voluntarily placed before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today an 81-page defense against the charges filed against him with the Governor.

Mr. Berry's counsel in the preparation of his answer were Mr. Samuel Untermyer and Mr. William L. Cohn. Governor Lehman has the charges under consideration and had not yet formally called on the city's fiscal head for an answer.

Mr. Berry's characterization of the 170 counts listed against him under the head of official misconduct and inefficiency is that they are too "vague and irresponsible" for detailed refutation, and he recommends that the law be amended to assess the costs of "frivolous applications of this character against the petitioners."

One of the most detailed of the comptroller's answers concerns his drawing of $3100 of city funds for his much-publicized European tour this summer to study foreign methods of taxing and borrowing. He declares that the vouchers drawn on the city were only held "on memorandum until I could secure reimbursement from the express company" for his itinerary, and that while away he reached the decision to retire from public life and determined to pay everything for himself.

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Long and Unremitting Drive Against Crime Is Forecast

Force and Energy Rapidly Pushing Roosevelt Movement Forward Arise Largely From Strong Support of Two of His Most Intimate Advisers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The quiet determination that lies behind President Roosevelt's recently started drive against organized crime will probably not find full expression for many months to come.

The drive has begun conservatively and is not designed to proceed in spectacular fashion. But there can be no doubt of the force and energy that are pushing the movement forward, and this arises in large part from a single fact—the two men who perhaps above all others are the most intimate of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers are personally, professionally and emotionally behind the campaign.

These two men are Col. Louis McHenry Howe, Mr. Roosevelt's secretary and friend, who has been calling his chief "Franklin" ever since the latter was a State Senator from Dutchess County, New York, in 1910; and Prof. Raymond Moley of Columbia University, who announces that although his resignation as Assistant Secretary of State takes effect Sept. 1, he will continue with his part of the crime report which will be ready between Sept. 15 and 20.

These two men come by their interest in the war on crime independently, but it is a strong and common bond. Other matters tended to obscure this interest at first, but it is there all the same and has recently come to the front. Colonel Howe was formerly secretary of the National Crime Commission; Professor Moley was a student and teacher of criminal law administration and has followed the subject from a practical angle ever since he participated in the famous Survey of Criminal Justice in Cleveland in 1921.

When recent increases in kidnapings are considered in connection with the deep-seated interest of Colonel Howe and Professor Moley in the whole crime problem, few people here will concede that the Administration is going to drop the subject for months or years to come.

Curiously enough, the man who was among the severest critics of the famous Wickersham Commission has now fallen heir to its labors. Professor Moley consults its statistical data daily.

In the determination to get to the bottom of the crime problem, there is really little difference between the Roosevelt Administration today and the Hoover Administration which it ousted. It will be recalled that in his first address to the nation as President—namely his 1929 inaugural—Mr. Hoover put the matter of lawlessness first for discussion. It seems ages ago that he was denouncing "combinations of criminals" and declaring that "we are not suffering from an ephemeral crime wave but from a subsidence of our foundations"; but curiously enough these words fairly accurately reflect the viewpoint of Mr. Roosevelt's two advisers on the matter.

As an additional comment it might be stressed that by this time even the strongest wets readily admit the truth of the Hoover assertion that growing crime figures are "only in part due to the additional burdens imposed upon our judicial system by the Eighteenth Amendment."

Two Trusted Advisers

In brief then, Mr. Roosevelt has drawn two of his most trusted advisers from the front rank of those who want something done about crime. Both men, as it happens, have been members of the so-called "Bedchamber Cabinet." This is merely mentioned to show their influence. It is an important body; probably more important than Theodore Roosevelt's important "Tennis Cabinet." The name comes from the President's habit of having an early morning account of events and developments brought to his bedside before arising. Colonel Howe is there, Professor Moley is there. Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget, is another. In its quiet way, this council might decide the fate of nations, and it is no small matter to be in attendance.

Colonel Howe recently has shown his continued interest in the need for crime suppression by his magazine articles and radio talks. The National Crime Commission, of which he was secretary, still exists, and its president is Mr. J. Weston Allen, of Massachusetts, but it is fair to say that it has languished since old days. It was designed as a national clearing house for the fight against the criminal. Its former head was Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, and patriotic people of the caliber of Mr. Newton D. Baker, and President Roosevelt himself, served as its advisers. Its major achievement was the famous "Crime Conference" in Washington in 1927, at which a great many people made a great many speeches on crime—following which, sad to relate, crime seemed to grow worse than ever. The body filled in the gap, however, between the vigorous polemics against crime of Mr. Chief Justice Taft, and the official work of the Wickersham Commission.

Had Common Interest

It was this common interest in reducing crime that first brought Professor Moley into contact with Colonel Howe and Governor Roosevelt. Professor Moley had made his mark in writing popular books about administration of criminal justice. The National Crime Commission brought them together. Here is Professor Moley's own record, contained in the foreword of his book, "Politics and Criminal Prosecution":

"It has been my good fortune to have been associated either in a directing or consulting capacity with a number of first-hand studies of the administration of criminal law, ranging in time from the Survey of Criminal Justice in Cleveland, by the Cleveland Foundation in 1921, to that of the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice in 1927, and including, in addition, studies by the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice, the National Crime Commission, the Chicago Crime Commission, and the New York and Pennsylvania Crime Commission."

With such backgrounds respectively for Colonel Howe and Professor Moley, there can be no doubt of President Roosevelt's own personal interest in the subject, particularly since the record shows it was this matter which played a part in bringing them together.

The relationship between Colonel Howe and Professor Moley, and the famous Wickersham Commission, was not cordial, to say the least. The commission ignored the National Crime Commission of Colonel Howe. It ignored the Columbia University expert on criminal law administration also. The reasons for the latter action are somewhat devious. Possibly a degree of professional rivalry was involved, at any rate one heard the work of the man who was to become a future Assistant Secretary of State criticized in the corridors of the Wickersham Commission at that time as tending to be superficial and overpopular.

Heir to Its Labors

However, that is all water over the dam now. Today Professor Moley is heir to the commission's labors, with an office of his own in the Department of Justice. The blight of the wet-dry controversy, which rendered the Wickersham Commission's efforts futile from the first (in so far as they dealt with criminal administration), does not exist for the commission's successor. He has the advantage of its mass of statistics and data, gathered over 18 months and costing $1,500,000—the most complete crime survey ever made.

Like the members of the erstwhile commission, Professor Moley does not expect a quick solution of the American crime problem.

It is too deep-rooted for that. It is not due to any one cause; it has its being in tradition and culture to large degree. His is the attitude of most attentive students of the matter.

A changed public viewpoint is the real answer to American lawlessness, says Professor Moley, and this does not come overnight. Possibly this is discouraging to those seeking panaceas, but basic reforms have the habit of coming slowly.

In two sentences, these are his written views, based on a decade of careful, first-hand experience with the American problem:

"A few rather simple mechanical changes are currently proposed by intelligent critics of the present order and they will probably secure practical recognition without great delay.

"The ultimate problems, however, are seriously involved in a deep cultural stratum that will show little modification in this generation."

Such is Professor Moley's verdict, rendered in 1929.

They Are Enemies of Organised Crime

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Left to Right—Prof. Raymond Moley and Col. Louis McHenry Howe

Lawyers of U. S. and Canada Thresh Out Vital Questions

Canadian Bar Head Urges Legal Profession to Back World Court

OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Calling upon the legal professions of the Dominion and other countries to support the Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations, Mr. N. W. Rowell, Toronto, delivered his presidential address today to the Canadian Bar Association.

It was the eighteenth annual convention of the association. From every province of the Dominion, distinguished members of the judiciary and the bar were in attendance. And from Great Britain, the United States and Paris—representatives of these bars, too, were present.

Words of welcome from Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, opened the convention. Then from the Maritime Provinces, Mr. W. H. Harrison, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, spoke in response.

The acuteness of the present relations between Germany and Austria—emphasized by Sunday's declaration of M. Edouard Daladier Premier, that France was determined to guarantee the political and economic independence of Austria—indicated the great importance of the decision of the court on the question of the customs régime between Germany and Austria, said Mr. Rowell.

The Sino-Japanese controversy on Manchuria, he continued, would have been satisfactorily settled by the Permanent Court which sits in the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

"All the disputes beteween China and Japan in reference to Manchuria—and there were many—were judicial in character," he said, "they related either to the validity or the interpretation or the violation of certain treaties and agreements between them, or to the alleged violation by Japan of the sovereign rights of China in Manchuria.

"They might all have been settled by the Permanent Court of International Justice if the question had been submitted to that court, and from my reading of the documents and study of the questions I am satisfied that the decision of the Court would have established all Japan's legitimate economic claims and interests in Manchuria, and at the same time have fully vindicated China's sovereignty over the entire territory, subject, of course, in their exercise, to Japan's treaty rights; the two matters which these nations have respectively claimed to be vital to them."

Americans Warn Against Possible NRA Inroads on Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

am saying is that there is full power given the Federal Government under the Constitution to meet any emergency; and that we are not to assume that the Constitution is being abandoned because in extraordinary times extraordinary remedies are adopted.

"But while I do not think that the view that the Constitution is passing is justified, I do think that there is sufficient danger to the Constitutional structure to command the attention of every patriotic lawyer."

Mr. Martin was no less emphatic in his declaration that recent conditions, which he did not specify, threatened destruction of the power of the states:

"The new philosophy," he declared, "proceeds upon the theory that, as local performance is circumscribed and inefficient, the state governments—as the sovereign depositories of reserve powers under our system—must be disregarded and a nationalistic theory adopted."

Warns of Fleeting Conceit

He warned that "this philosophy must admit the obvious fact that when the powers of the states are destroyed this will be a government administered from the top down, whatever its form. Indeed, carried to its logical conclusion, its adoption would pave the way for the substitution of state socialism for social justice, and social democracy for our republican form of government. Shall we exchange the fleeting conceit of the times for the experience of over a century and a half?

"To combat this movement," he said, "and bring the people back to the realization of the danger is the duty of the hour of the legal profession."

Only by putting their own houses in order, Mr. Martin concluded, "by paying their debts, by rejecting all grants in aid—all federal financial help—can the states retain their places in our body politic and adequately exercise their reserved powers under the Constitution."

Would Control Firearms

Besides the discussion of the constitutionality of the New Deal, the other major event of the opening day of the Bar Association was a canvass of improved methods of combating crime.

Mr. Martin also led up to this second topic in his address on the states. He admitted that the states at present are not taking adequate measures to halt lawlessness. He cited failure to control firearms, particularly machine guns, and in a ringing statement called for curtailment both of display and sale.

"A lawless condition," he said, "far worse than has ever existed in any country, at any time, is manifest in the land. Nor is it of recent growth. It has now assumed the proportions of a revolt against organized society. It has reached the point where candor compels the admission that America is a crime-breeding and criminal-protecting nation.

Surveys Get Just Nowhere

"We have had crime surveys and commissions. There has been study into the reasons for and the causes of crime. Many recommendations of these bodies should be acted upon. But while the investigation and deliberation continues, the criminal plies his trade; one gang wars upon another; each and all of them challenge the right of government to protect its citizens.

"One of the causes is the ease with which one can acquire the means whereby an act of violence is committed. It is a well-known fact that in over 90 per cent of crimes, some kind of firearms plays a part.

"The manufacture, display for sale, and sale of firearms should be curtailed. Persons, other than officers, carry firearms for a purpose. Last year the conference on uniform state laws reported, and this association recommended, to the states the proposed uniform machine-gun act, for passage.

"Congress promptly passed it as applicable to the District of Columbia. Many of the states have similar acts. Adoption will materially reduce the use of firearms and the means of purchasing them. Every firearm should be appropriately registered in the name of the owner and its transfer or loss properly noted."

How Bankers Cooperated

An example of the sort of "cooperation" certain types of bankers exhibit in dealing with state officers was cited by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, who disclosed a letter written to him by John A. Deery, jailed president of the Salem Trust Company, in which the latter said:

"I am thoroughly responsible for any act of mine and I do not intend to let you or anyone else send me a letter as though I was a bohunk. . . ."

Mr. Warner had written him with regard to the use of bank funds for stock market speculation and the daily trading in and out of stocks with consequent losses, stating that "this practice is not only foreign to proper banking procedure, but reprehensible and positively dangerous."

A short time later Deery's bank failed.

For Simpler Jury Verdicts

Proposals for speeding up criminal trials were also indorsed by Mr. Martin. He gave unqualified approval among other things to the proposal for less than unanimous verdicts in jury trials.

"Save in capital cases," he declared, "less than the whole number, but not less than nine, of the jury, after due deliberation should convict or acquit and those agreeing upon the verdict should sign it."

Major interest of the bar-association membership on the opening day, however, centered on constitutional problems raised by the New Deal. In particular, the statement of Judge Parker was studied as casting possible light on the reaction of judges who may later pass on points involved. Like Mr. Martin, who preceded him, Judge Parker defended states' rights.

"It is unthinkable that our fundamental law, which lays down the principles upon which sovereignty is to be exercised, is to be disregarded at the very time when a guide for the exercise of sovereignty is most needed. Our constitutional structure has been erected to stand and protect our people against the dangers arising from the exercise of sovereignty, not only when the skies are blue and the sun shining, but also when the storms come and the depths are moved."

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New York

Jamestown: Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Jamestown, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 8.

New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 355 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 4. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Southampton: Church Edifice, Cameron and Pine Streets, 4 p. m., Sept. 3.

Berlin Aids Mexican Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The University of Berlin has created a scholarship in architecture for Mexican students which will enable one Mexican student each year to go to the German capital for studies in this field. Announcement of the scholarship was made by the National University of Mexico following receipt of information from Javier Sanches Mejorada, Mexican minister to Germany.

Manchuria Begins Widespread Cuts In Tariff System

Further Changes Likely After 3-Year Study of Trade Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—In regard to the recent partial revision of import and export customs tariffs of Manchoukuo, effective, the Department of Finance of the Manchoukuo Government issued an explanation.

The present import and export customs tariffs of Manchoukuo, it says, were originally promulgated by the old Chinese régime. They fail to meet the requirements of present economic conditions. Hence a thorough revision is necessary.

The finance authorities of the Government have thought it advisable to study the general trend of economic conditions of this country, setting aside at least three years in which they may be able to make full preparations for a general revision of the present tariffs. The authorities have decided to map out a basic program, externally keeping in harmony with tendencies of world economic conditions and internally accomplishing the readjustment of the tax system.

The authorities have decided to effect a partial revision of the present tariffs as an interim measure. Rates will be revised to the widest extent possible to relieve the tax burdens on the people, if they are so high as to have anti-foreign discrimination; if they are so high as to be in the nature of protection in spite of the fact that there exist no industries in this country requiring such protection; if they are so high as to prevent importation.

The revision will also apply to tariff rates on certain articles essential to the development of industries in this country and on building materials indispensable in the construction works of cities.

In order to cover the possible decrease on the customs revenues as a result of the changes, duties are to be raised on articles which are deemed to be flexible in bearing tax burdens.

Netherland India Trims Sails To Shifting Economic Tides

Javanese Migrate to Areas Where Labor Market Seeks Workers—Government Aids Colonization

AMSTERDAM—Important measures for increasing native prosperity in Netherland India's industry are contained in an extensive scheme just issued by the Government there. It provides first of all for agriculture in its various aspects, while also dealing with agrarian and labor colonization.

The object of agrarian colonization is to reclaim the soil of the so-called Outer Possessions, thus assisting the Javanese to improve their standard of living in a new home. Labor colonization aims at the establishment of a labor market outside Java.

The cost involved in the migration of Javanese to districts where labor is scarce proves to be slight, according to the report of the scheme. The present results of such migration are satisfactory in South Sumatra, but for East Sumatra it has not yet been possible to arrive at a decision. In South Sumatra thousands of families have already settled.

Colonization in New Guinea also is receiving the attention of the Government. The preserving industry offers opportunity for furthering market gardening, it is stated. For this reason an expert from the Netherlands is to be appointed to investigate and supervise.

The scheme, which for 1934 calls for an expenditure of 1,350,000 florins ($540,000 at par), further contains arrangements for the production of resin, gums and rottan, and also for an energetic promotion of wood exploitation in the Outer Possessions and for improvements in the fisheries. A sum of 350,000 florins (about $140,000 at par) has been appropriated for 1934 for the general strengthening and development of industry.

Meanwhile the Government has drafted an ordinance calculated to exercise in the future a preponderant influence on the commercial policy, the development of imports and the home industry of Netherland India, as also to a certain extent on exports.

According to this ordinance the Netherland India Government will be in a position to prohibit by ordinance all excessive imports of foreign goods. The measure may be applied as soon as value and quantity of imports exceed figures to be specially fixed for each case separately.

In substance, the new ordinance aims, therefore, at introducing into Netherland India the system of free quotas. This is evidently tantamount to a derogation from the traditional free trade policy. It is considered, however, that in present protectionist times it has become impossible to adhere to an absolute free trade policy.

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Roosevelt Enrolls Recruits in Ranks Of 'Brain Trust'

Divergent Fiscal Policies Give Wide-Range View to Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—With a sharp attack by certain sugar interests on the policies of Prof. Adolf A. Berle Jr., and Mr. Charles W. Taussig, closely following the retirement from official life of Prof. Raymond Moley, national observers have the opportunity to sit back and scrutinize the present status of that unique and once sensational corps, the "brain trust."

Unfortunately for constructive work in one field, criticism of these two close economic advisers to the President, voiced yesterday by Mr Wilbur Cummings, counsel for cane sugar refiners, has seriously held up writing of a sugar pact which promised to relieve that disturbed industry and even cast some reflected benefit upon the infant Cuban Government, which genuinely needs financial relief, and the Philippine Islands, which need a sugar status for the future.

Mr. Cummings protested at what was well known: both Professor Berle and Mr. Taussig have through the American Molasses Company a direct interest in sugar refining in Cuba. They were instrumental in framing the Administration's new Cuban policy which led to the New Deal in that island republic. But the two "brain trustees" had notified their superiors of this financial interest in sugar, and their frank disclosure was held to have removed whatever objections to bias or prejudice might have existed.

However, the reiterated protests of sugar interests have apparently limited Professor Berle's public usefulness as legal adviser of the farm administration to other products than sugar.

Recruits Constantly Added

In the light of these developments, Washington asks where the brain trust stands today. The answer is that although publicized leaders like Professor Moley have passed from the scene there has been a constant accretion of the professorial group which is so useful in the pioneer stages of national planning through which the Addministration continues to pass. Indeed, the brain trust is being recruited daily, whenever an emergency arises for which some authority is indispensable.

Possibly the most notable addition to the professional group is still Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, erstwhile financial adviser to the Bank of England, who sacrificed a large salary and a considerable amount of power and glory to return to a difficult job in the United States Treasury. In his books, Professor Sprague is one of the bitterest critics of the inflationary method of stimulating prosperity. He favors stability of international exchanges even at some national sacrifices.

How, therefore, he fits in with the school of inflationists who seem to predominate in the Administration is unexplained. But his unusual mastery of the problems of foreign exchange management make him invaluable in the Government, and as long as he is good enough soldier to serve patiently in the ranks, whatever his personal views, his position is clearly assured.

Studying Budgetary Needs

Flanking Professor Sprague are two men—much publicized in early July during the currency discussions—whose renewed prominence in coming weeks seems foreordained. They are Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell University, the farm management expert, who became the chief proponent of the commodity dollar, and Prof. James H. Rogers of Yale University, authority on inflation and opponent of the rigid gold system. They are still working on a study of America's budgetary and financial needs which will swing into action whenever President Roosevelt feels it necessary to pass from hints of inflation to the real article.

The juxtaposition of these two definite experimentalists in the currency field with Professor Sprague is another illustration of the way the Administration balances one viewpoint against another in its planning corps. Only last night, in the National Recovery Administration—which already abounds with conflicting and balancing viewpoints—a striking example of "poacher turned gamekeeper" was given in the appointment of Mr. Dexter M. Keezer, associate editor and economist of the Baltimore Sun, to be executive director of the Consumers' Advisory Board. Mr. Keezer and his paper were among the severest critics of the early stages of the NRA.

So the recruiting of talent goes on. Washington cries periodically: "The brain trust is dead; long live the brain trust!" as the tide of expert thinkers flows in and out of the capital. And however much the brain trust is attacked, President Roosevelt, in his own phrase, continues to trust the brain trust.

Mexico Strides Ahead In Founding Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Great growth in the establishment of libraries in Mexico is revealed in a survey made by the federal statistical bureau in connection with observance of the first annual book exposition.

The report shows that in 1931, the last complete census, there were 166 libraries in the country (counting only those with a minimum of 500 volumes), of which 45 per cent were established during the last 10 years. Forty per cent of the libraries are general public, 30 per cent scholastic, 8 per cent university, 10 per cent government office and the rest those of associations or similar organizations. The Government provides federal aid for the libraries ranging from 38 per cent of maintenance for the strictly public library to 8 per cent for the association libraries. Total annual expenditure for libraries is estimated at 500,000 pesos.

Excavated 'Temple' Just Steps to Big One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

IN the excavation of a stone structure in the subsoil of the cathedral square in Mexico City which appeared to be a small Aztec temple, stone steps have been found, proving that the "temple" is but the corner of the balustrade of a former stairway.

With the end of the balustrade so big that it could be confused with a house it is plain how large the stairway must have been. That it was part of the great temple of Huitzilopochtli, the Aztec war-god, there is now no doubt. The steps of stone begin on the west end of the balustrade, and continue underneath the street which bounds the lot. On the east of the balustrade, and set back, a massive stone wall, built of great smooth blocks, begins.

Irrigation Projects To Avoid Increase In Farm Acreage

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—To give 14 irrigation projects in the West more dependable water supply without increasing farm acreage, the Public Works Administration today approved an expenditure of $15,415,000.

The allotments provide for drainage, replacement of temporary with permanent structures and the improvement of laterals so lands already under contract with the Bureau of Reclamation to receive water can be better served. Construction of storage reservoirs was also authorized. The largest expenditures will be made on the Upper Snake River in Idaho and the Ogden River development in Utah.

Direct employment will be given to an average of 3960 men by the approved projects, the Bureau of Reclamation estimates. Many of the projects had already been authorized by Congress but funds had not been made available.

This list of reclamation projects on which work was authorized today, with the type and amounts, is as follows: Yuma, Ariz., drainage, $120,000; Boise, Idaho, drainage, $100,000; Upper Snake River, Idaho, storage, $4,000,000; Minedorka Gooding Division, Idaho, improvement of laterals, $400,000; Bitter Root, Mont., reconstruction and improvement of laterals, $100,000; Milk River, Mont., laterals and small structures, $85,000; Chain Lakes dam, Mont., storage to stabilize existing rights, $2,000,000; Sun River, Mont. improvement of lateral system, $600,000; Newlands, Nev., additional storage, $1,500,000; Humboldt, Nev., additional storage $2,000,000; Rio Grande in Texas and New Mexico, drainage, $500,000; Stanfield, Ore., reconstruction of canals, $100,000; Hyrum, Utah, dam and reservoir, $930,000, and Ogden, Utah, Ogden River developments, $3,000,000.

Investment Promoter Charged With Larceny

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Mr. Nicholas Roberts, former president of S. W. Strauss & Co., was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and held in $5000 bail.

S. W. Strauss & Co., have been involved in protracted litigation for years concerning the real estate properties they financed. Following the collapse of the company through the litigation and a receivership application, Mr. Roberts took part in organizing the Strauss Securities Company, with an office at No. 60 Wall Street, of which he was vice-president.

Mr. Roberts was arrested when identified by Miss Anna Kuhlmann and Miss Katherine Kuhlmann on charges of defrauding them of $10,000 through alleged misrepresentation. In a statement made on his behalf last night, Mr. Roberts asserted that he had been arrested on a charge "based upon an error," and that he had not the slightest doubt that the error would be readily proved on the hearing in court.

Legion Clubhouse Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, S. C.—The Fred H. Sexton Post of the American Legion has recently completed a log-cabin clubhouse as a memorial to all war veterans of Florence County. Built on a small knoll about three miles from here and surrounded by tall pines, it is one of the most picturesque Legion buildings in the State.

Wall Street Tells Tammany to Find Road to Economy

Gets High Rate on Extension, Day Laborers of City to Get First Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Day laborers, the lowest paid workers on the city pay roll, will be the first to feel city hall's economy pruning knife, it was indicated here today as Acting Comptroller Frank J. Prial resumed his conversations with Wall Street bankers for further loans to save the city from default on its September obligations.

Tammany Hall meanwhile is advertising these wage cuts as indicative of its determination to reduce the city's spending. It stands, however, in the view of observers, as typical of organization cautiousness against foreshortening costs where the results would be detrimental to party morale. This group of employees is on the non-competitive city pay list and already living on a minimum budget.

Mr. Prial's efforts to get more money from the bankers who heretofore have financed the city will meet with at least partial success, it was indicated in Wall Street today. While decisions have been reached by the bankers regarding the amount they will advance the city on short-term notes, authoritative reports were that they would probably dole out the $10,000,000 that must be raised at once.

Economy Demanded

The city has to have a total of $34,500,000 during September and $72,000,000 before the end of the year, but the banking syndicate is reported to be holding off on these loans until evidence is had that the John P. O'Brien mayoralty will inaugurate economies and find new sources of revenue. Tammany now has blanket power from the Legislature to draft new taxation schemes, but the sticking point is the failure of its board of strategy to devise any method of taxing that will take money away from the taxpayer-voters without their knowing it.

The amount and the interest rate of the new loan will be decided upon sometime late today, it is expected, when Mr. Prial will be back at City Hall with the final word on how much the city can borrow. The bankers were able to exact the unprecedented rate of 5½ per cent on the extension of credit on city obligations that matured in June.

Budget Director Maurice A. Stephenson insisted today that the action of the Administration in placing day workers on a five-day week was not an innovation, but already had been applied to some departments of the city government. This was confirmed by Col. Paul Loeser, his assistant.

"In the confusion that attended the reopening of the budget and its revision last winter," Colonel Loeser said, "there were some departments that slipped by. All we are doing now is to apply the rule to all departments.

Cut is $5.50 to $11

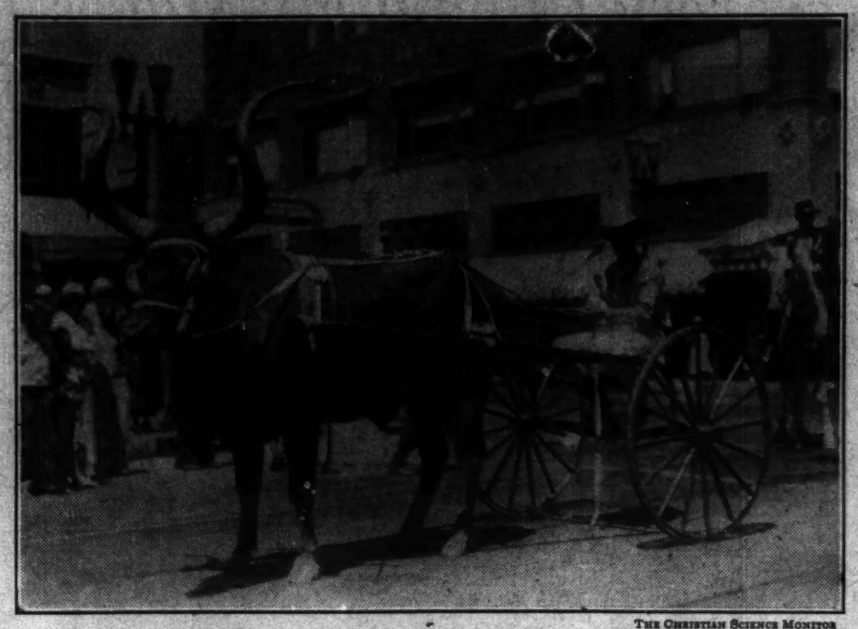
The New York Public Library and the Richmond County Park Department will be the first to feel the effect of the new order, it was said. Per diem employees are classified as laborers and earn $5.50 a day. This means that those now working six or seven days a week will be cut from $5.50 to $11 a week. Neither Mr. Stephenson or Mr. Loeser would estimate the number of workers affected.

Simultaneously with this move by the Administration, the Peter Grimm economy committee filed its first report on municipal retrenchment with Mr. Samuel Untermyer, special fiscal adviser at City Hall. The committee is assisting the O'Brien mayoralty to find economies, and the report contains the initial listing of superfluous jobs in the city service which the committee holds might be eliminated at a saving of $2,000,000. These jobs are in a totally different category from the per diem laborers and further lists will follow.

Mr. Grimm thinks that the committee's own recommendations, necessarily made from the outside looking in, would, if adopted, save the taxpayers up to $10,000,000 or more a year.

Mr. Untermeyer, who was responsible for the setting up of this committee, said that while he is in sympathy with its aims, he believes it is placing its hopes too high on the volume of economies possible and stressed the need for new sources of revenue as well as economies.

This Steer Has Its Own Pilot



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Santa Ana, Calif., Has a Feast of Gold Parade and a View of Some Horns

Pick and Shovel Day Of Pioneer Gold Era Lived Again in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—The days of the dons and the days of gold held sway for 72 hours here when the Fiesta del Oro—feast of gold—was presented amid scenes, costumes, customs and equipage borrowed from yesteryear. It was the second presentation of the event, which was originated to keep alive memories of early pioneers of this section.

Great care had been directed in assembling the ancient vehicles participating in the historical parade on the opening day of the event. The very buggy used by Pio Pico, first governor of California, was used by Mr. Eugene Kahen, in the rôle of the early official. Covered wagons decorated with gold pans, shovels, picks, plows and other miscellaneous equipment hauled in by the covered-wagon pioneer, creaked and groaned behind oxen and tired-looking mules.

A wide street was filled with tables with breakfast service for some 500 men and women. When the group was assembled for their typical ranch breakfast an old-style chuck wagon rolled into the scene with the food.

Giving the chief address of the breakfast program was Mr. Terry E. Stephenson, postmaster and southern California historian.

Canadian Bread Higher

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 30—Retail bread prices here have been advanced, ranging from a half to 2 cents a loaf.

Fog and Showers Check Forest Fires in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30 (AP)—Gentle showers and a mantle of gray fog rolled in from the ocean yesterday to save the tall forests of northwestern Oregon from further destruction by fire at present.

More than 4000 fire fighters, encouraged by the respite, drew hasty lines and barriers against further encroachment of the flames, in case the wind changes to the east to dry the moisture left by the storm clouds. For 15 days the roaring flames mowed down some of the finest yellow fir in the country. The loss has been counted in terms of millions of dollars in Tillamook, Washington and Clatsop Counties. More than 1200 square miles, an area in which the State of Rhode Island might be fitted, has been reduced to ashes and blackened destruction.

Upper Reaches of Mississippi Soon to Teem With Navigation

Work of Linking Twin Cities to St. Louis and Completing Long Canalization to Gulf of Mexico Starts With Federal Appropriation of $33,866,600

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Long the inspiration of romanticists, the upper link in the navigation chain of the Mississippi River, extending 680 miles from the Twin Cities to St. Louis, at last is to be forged to the huge waterway traffic structure of the midwest.

The lazy, meandering stream, gathering force as it sweeps southward, will be subjected to the discipline of engineers and made to carry the grains, iron ore, petroleum products, coal and manufactured goods of the Northwest to the Gulf of Mexico and from there to the marts of the world.

Plans have been drafted for the complete canalization of the upper Mississippi at a cost approximating $125,000,000. With the Federal Government ordering the allotment of $33,886,600 for work this fall, engineers estimate that 15,000 workers will be benefited directly or indirectly, at various points on the river, constructing locks and dams and dredging the channel.

Within Three Years

The complete nine-foot channel project, embracing a comprehensive system of 27 locks and dams, will be open to navigation within three years if funds for it are made available. That is the estimate of federal engineers here.

With the completion of the project, the nine-foot channel will extend 1900 miles from the Twin Cities to the Gulf of Mexico. At present the deep channel runs only from New Orleans to the juncture of the Mississippi River with the Illinois River above St. Louis. The Illinois River is nine feet deep from there to Chicago.

At the head of navigation on the Mississippi two locks and dams have been completed, one at the Ford plant in St. Louis, and the other 37 miles farther down at Hastings, Minn. This stretch has been canalized for the nine-foot channel. Near Rock Island, Ill., 355 miles below St. Paul, there are two locks and a lateral canal. At Keokuk, Iowa, 483 miles below St. Paul, there is a power dam with a pool 41 miles in length.

For the main locks below Hastings, the engineers have adopted the Ohio River standard of lock, 110 feet wide by 600 feet long. Power development is given secondary consideration, due to low heads, although existing power development will be preserved at Rock Island and Keokuk.

Construction of the new locks and dams is embraced in a progressive program, affording improvement of localities where navigation at present is most hampered. Two locks are under construction, one at Alma, Wis., and the other 11 miles above Winona, Minn. The Rock Island dam will be completed next spring.

Division of Funds

Present plans contemplate the expenditure of funds as follows: $405,000 for completion of the dam at Rock Island; $11,245,000 for the completion of dams, at which locks are under construction or under contract, and $22,216,000 for construction of new dams and locks.

Millions of dollars have been expended for terminals on the Mississippi at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, Dubuque and St. Louis, all of which are said to be capable of handling the larger tonnage that will develop with completion of the nine-foot channel.

Mr. J. S. Brodie, operating manager of the upper Mississippi division of the Inland Waterways Corporation, said that at present maximum tows are limited to 4000 tons on the upper Mississippi. With the completion of the deep channel barges can be loaded to their capacity of 2000 tons each, making possible tows of 10,000 tons or more.

It's easy to see why the Nation is swinging so sharply to BUICK

Throughout the entire nation, buyers of motor cars priced between $1000 and $2000 are turning in rapidly increasing numbers to the sound, sure value of the new Buick Straight Eight.

In every city with a population of 125,000 or more, Buick outsells every other eight priced above $1000. In every State of the Union, people buy more Buicks than *any other car* priced above $1000. Think of it! Buick not only outsells all other eights in its price range—it also outsells all sixes, twelves and sixteens above $1000!

It seems almost unbelievable, doesn't it, that one car should so completely dominate such an important section of the motor car market? And yet when you know the new Buick Eight—when you understand how much this car has to offer in fine motoring over a long period of time—it is easy to see why buyers here and everywhere are swinging so sharply to Buick.

In the first place, the new Buick Eight is a decidedly modern car, both in appearance and in action. It has the wind-stream styling so essential to any car which asks public approval these days. And wind-stream styling as it is seen on Buick is neither a modification of an old style, nor a make-shift. It is a harmonious new design, from the narrow, V-shaped radiator to the smooth, sweeping panel which makes the rear view so unusually attractive.

Bodies by Fisher give Buick a big advantage in appearance—*and* in comfort—*and* in beauty of interiors. Furthermore, because it has bodies by Fisher, Buick is the only car in its price group with the new, individually controlled Fisher Ventilation System. That in itself is sufficient to make many buyers prefer this car.

Obviously, Buick is modern-to-the-minute in appearance and in body construction. And it is equally modern in chassis design and in the way it performs.

Buick's Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engine is considered by many motorists the most remarkable power plant ever developed for a motor car. This engine is exceptionally smooth and silent. It is swift, flexible and powerful. In addition, it is noted for its uniform reliability and sturdiness—for its ability to deliver upwards of 200,000 miles of fine, economical transportation.

These are qualities offered by the new Buick Eight. And because they are qualities which thoughtful motor car buyers everywhere are seeking, Buick is winning a larger portion of the sales in its price range than it has ever enjoyed before. Decide now to make your next car a Buick Straight Eight. It will give you far greater satisfaction than any other automobile at or near its price.

Visit the General Motors Building
Century of Progress

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

New BUICK *Eight*

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

BUICK GIVES MORE AND BETTER MILES

Labor Day Pictures AHEAD!

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YOU won't want to forget your good times—and it's so much fun to keep them with a Kodak.

Come in now for the camera or the supply of Kodak Verichrome Film that you'll need. Our salesmen will gladly show you how to get best picture results—no obligation, of course.

Then, for clear, sparkling prints, bring in your exposed rolls for developing and printing. Each negative gets individual attention.

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Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

Roosevelt-Johnson Recovery Campaign Makes Long Advances on All Fronts

Johnson Pleased To Hear 2,000,000 More Men on Jobs

Reports From 14 States Tell of 'Astonishing' Progress Made

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — Rapid developments along all sectors of the National Recovery front were today advancing the Blue Eagle's progress throughout the nation and providing Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his recovery aides with ample reason for believing that their prodigious efforts of recent weeks are bearing fruit.

1. Local NRA chairmen from 14 principal cities brought reports to the General which "astonished" him, by far exceeding his most optimistic expectations. Most encouraging to him was word from Cleveland that 1000 unemployed men were being given new jobs every day, while Baltimore, Cincinnati and Cleveland all reported enrollment of 96 per cent of all employers under the blue-eagle emblem.

2. At least 2,000,000 men throughout the country as a whole are again self-supporting, Brig.-General Johnson himself reported to a nation-wide radio audience last night during the capital's enthusiastic celebration of NRA Day.

3. NRA officials working with mine workers expected to complete either late today or tomorrow the code of fair practices which will end non-union operation of mines throughout the United States and with the end of the non-union system also end the era of strife which has made the soft coal industry notorious for its medieval condition.

Buying Campaign Promised

4. Employers who feel they are making a heavy sacrifice in abiding by their blue-eagle agreements were encouraged by an intimation from General Johnson that he is thinking of launching a "nation-buying campaign" to recompense them for the temporary burden of higher wages and shorter working hours.

5. General Johnson bluntly served notice on Mr. Henry Ford that he will have to sign the newly adopted automobile industry code before he will be permitted to place the Blue Eagle on products of the Ford Motor Company. The warning emphasized the importance to the NRA of coöperation. It is not enough, the General declared, for an employer to live up to the requirements of some code. Mr. Ford may pay higher than the minimum wage and work his men fewer than the maximum hours, but still will be denied the Blue Eagle, unless he signs.

6. The administrator himself left his recovery control board here today for a few hours on the firing line, during which he will address a New England audience from Boston. Besides being intended to explain the NRA drive more fully to New England the trip has also as its objective the settlement of labor disputes, including some dissatisfaction on the part of local labor groups with the set-up of the state and local NRA boards.

Green Takes a Hand

7. The open and closed shop dispute between automobile manufacturers and organized labor was today carried into the industry itself by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who sought to spur its complete unionization by apprising all labor of its rights under the automobile code.

General Johnson spent nearly all of yesterday in conferences with the NRA chairmen of the 14 cities discussing with them the many problems facing full accomplishment of all the recovery drive objectives, in addition to hearing reports from them. Both the question of releasing federal credit resources to employers who coöperate in the national endeavor and of backing up the present blue-eagle drive with a buying campaign were discussed.

The reports obviously impressed the administrator deeply and for the first time he stated flatly that success had been demonstrated to him beyond a question. He then confirmed reports that he was contemplating a buying campaign to follow up the present drive for enrollment of all consumers, as well as employers, under the Blue Eagle.

"I'm going to start a buying wave when the time is right," he declared. "I'm going to do it—unless I change my mind—but I haven't decided when."

Labor Contracts On Way

The far-reaching effects of the agreement reached two days ago between bituminous coal miners and the traditionally anti-union operators began to be apparent today as it was learned that labor contracts between the union and the operators are now in the course of execution.

Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, confirmed these reports and said that the basic terms set forth in the contracts will provide the terms of the ultimate code from the whole coal industry. Meanwhile the completed code was expected at any moment.

General Johnson's frank discussion of the Ford Motor Company case yesterday caused considerable surprise to NRA observers. Recently the General expressed himself as convinced that when the time for action came Mr. Ford's name would be found on the list of signers for national coöperation.

But yesterday at the regular biweekly press conference, those who questioned him gained the impression that he was no longer so sure of Mr. Ford. Indeed, he declared that "maybe the American people will crack down on him when the Blue Eagle is on other cars and he does not have one."

He made it quite plain that no manufacturer can gain the benefits of the recovery act without signing the regular code for his industry, provided there is one, or the President's blanket agreement, regardless of whether he exceeds the provisions of the code.

Meanwhile labor's drive for complete unionization of all automobile factory workers, under the freedom from employer constraint guaranteed in the act, went rapidly forward with a telegram from Mr. Green emphasizing to his organizers in the field the plain wording of both law and automobile code, which he insisted was in no way qualified by the interpretative clause.

The 'Eagle' Smiles

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

Cuban High Court Members All Resign Save Chief Justice

HAVANA, Aug. 30 (AP)—All members of the Cuban Supreme Court except Chief Justice Juan F. Edelman last night handed their resignations to President de Cespedes.

The resignations were tendered as demands by various political elements for constitutional reforms—with a threatened Cabinet crisis—were before the Provisional Government.

The Supreme Court has been under fire recently by factions comprising what constituted the opposition to the Machado régime for actions during that Administration. The justices met several days to consider stepping out, but no decision was reached.

The resignation of Señor Eduardo J. Chibas, Secretary of Public Works, as well as of Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz, Secretary of the Treasury, and Señor Carlos Saladrigas, Minister of Justice, was likely soon unless the reforms were assured.

The first Cabinet change under the new régime took place but was not connected with the controversy over the Constitution. Señor Rafael Santos Jiminez resigned as Secretary of Agriculture to accept an appointment as de facto mayor of Havana.

Roosevelt Horses Shown at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Aug. 30—At least two entries from the summer White House stable will participate in the opening session of the horse show of the Dutchess County Fair this afternoon.

One of them will be New Deal, the Missouri gelding presented to the President by admirers in the Ozark State; the other will be Natoma, a pony mare. John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, will have a leg up on New Deal and Miss Jean Tobey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Tobey of Poughkeepsie, will ride Natoma.

Mrs. Curtis Dall, and little "Sistie" Dall, her daughter, and granddaughter of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, also are expected to ride other Roosevelt entries yet to be named.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, also will be an exhibitor at the fair, showing vegetables from her garden. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt visited the fair today.

Three Boys Marooned On Adirondack Cliff

ADIRONDACK LODGE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—Sandwiches, water and oranges were lowered over a dizzy cliffside today to three boys, marooned on a narrow ledge of rock 400 feet high since yesterday morning.

The life-giving package of food dangled at the end of a 1000-foot rope from the top of the sheer rocky side of the Wall Face Mountain, and was finally caught by the youths. Because of sharp rocks which threatened to sever the rope, no attempt was made to hoist the stranded youths to the top of the half-dome-shaped mountain in the heart of the Adirondack wilderness.

Emporium Capwell Corp.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 — Emporium Capwell Corporation reports for the 12 months ended July 31 net of $196,447 after charges, or 46 cents a share on 412,683 no-par shares, compared with a net loss of $8250 a year before.

Advertisers Sign 'White List' Limiting Use of Outdoor 'Ads'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—More than 170 organizations will aid in circulating the "white list" of 158 national advertisers who are pledged to restrict their advertising signs to the commercial districts within cities and villages.

The list has been compiled by the National Council for the Protection of Roadside Beauty as an answer to the assertion that restriction of outdoor advertising would injure business. Of the firms signing the agreement, 64 are using no outdoor advertising whatever and the others are pledged to restrict posters to commercial locations.

The members of the organizations coöperating in the campaigns and others interested are asked by the council to make themselves unofficial observers of roadsides.

"Give the exact location of the board and your reasons for classing it as rural and send your letters either to the firm or to the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty, 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York City," the instructions issued by the council, of which Mrs. W. L. Lawton is chairman, say.

Shoppers are asked to explain to retail dealers that they ask for certain products because they are not advertised offensively. This, it is held, will insure that the report will go back through the distributor to the manufacturer and will be most effective.

The council is interested in forthcoming roadside surveys to be made in Connecticut and Florida under the auspices of the federated garden clubs of those states.

Surveys have been completed in Washington, Oregon, California, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Long Island and the approaches to Washington, D. C.

Curb Market Aids Rocky Mount Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—During the decade it has been in operation, Rocky Mount's home demonstration curb market has brought farm women of this section an aggregate of $264,815.30 for the products they have sold through this medium. The market, organized in 1923, is supported by the Nash County home demonstration club, for the benefit of the feminine farm folk of Nash and Edgecombe counties.

The market was started in a warehouse, the use of which was donated by the owners. A few tables were loaned by local firemen, for which the sellers paid 10 cents a stand, and the cost of operating the market was paid from this rent.

The curb market has not only standardized its products but operates on a day and hour schedule most convenient to the buyer and seller. Sales begin each morning at 8 o'clock, at the sound of a gong. Most of the business is over by 10 o'clock and the farmwives are permitted to return home to their chores.

Mine Securities Jump

MANILA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Gold-mining securities skyrocketed here today on the strength of President Roosevelt's order removing restrictions on exportation of the newly mined precious metal. Mining stocks which had been booming in recent weeks appreciated 10 to 50 per cent in dollar value as sales for the day reached 376,000 shares.

John T. Haussermann, president of both Balatock and Genguet Consolidated Mines, leading producers of the islands, said his companies had in San Francisco and afloat 154,000 ounces of gold and that the executive order automatically increased its value by about $900,000. Before the order was made this amount of gold was worth $3,153,180.

Crowd That Greeted Johnson Typifies NRA Head Himself

Few Dignitaries, but for Most Part Serious Rugged Faces and Shirt Sleeves—Women With Aprons and Men in Overalls

A burly man alighted from the cockpit of a plane at the East Boston airport at 12:40 today. When he stepped to the ground Boston was playing host to the nation's key man, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

There was something typical in the crowd there at the airport. A few dignitaries formed the reception committee—a cordon of blue-coated troopers, a sprinkling of khaki uniforms. But for the most part, bare heads and shirt sleeves. Faces turned up to the plane of the burly man hopefully, as though looking for a symbol of brighter days. An astonishing number of children watched the parade, childish curiosity perhaps, not comprehending the full import of what was taking place.

He paused as he entered the waiting car. He stopped for a moment as a battery of photographers lined up gestured with his hat but not a politician's gesture, something impelling in the man's ruggedness, something that reaches the crowds and is reflected in the roar of the plane that goes up.

The quick blast of many motors, a blue mist of exhaust across a sunflooded road and the convoy swung out into the street to the accompaniment of wailing sirens. Along the line of his route the same touch of appropriateness, high fences of junk-yards, shabby little factories, blank warehouse walls. Along the curbs long lines of men and women, truck drivers, laborers, housewives, overalls and aprons.

Through the press of traffic, more factories, shops, then the office district, more workers, clerks, stenographics, salesmen.

The convoy of cars swung around and pulled up in front of the Statler Hotel. The same crowd waited there. Pushing in to get a look at this man who is changing the whole plan of industry, upon whom their hopes for prosperity and protection is largely placed.

Austrians Close Tyrol Frontier; Strengthen Force

National Socialists Play Prominent Part in Border Incidents

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 30—Incidents along Austro-German borders in which National Socialists are playing a prominent part continue. Today the Austrian Tyrol frontier is closed, it is officially reported here, following yesterday's escape from Innsbruck prison of Franz Hofer, National Socialist leader in Austrian Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

Hofer has been imprisoned since June 12, awaiting trial on charges in connection with the attempted murder of Dr. Steidle, prominent Austrian Heimwehr leader. Hofer was freed by a fellow National Socialist disguised as an auxiliary police and was last seen escaping in the automobile of a merchant from Kufstein while attempting to flee into Italy over the Brenner pass. Immediately following report of the escape about 70 National Socialists arrived in various sections of Tyrol.

Strengthening of Garrisons

In connection with these frontier incidents it is significant to note a report that Austrian military garrisons in certain parts of Tyrol are to be strengthened in the near future, that one battalion of the Austrian Army is being transferred provisionally from Vienna to St. Johann in Tyrol, and garrisons at Kufstein have been strengthened.

The Swiss minister at Berlin yesterday made representations to the German Foreign Office against violation of his country's frontier through the arrest at Ramsen, near Schaffhausen, of Hermann Weber, a citizen of Czechoslovakia.

Weber has been long wanted by German customs authorities, it is reported, on charges of sugar smuggling and was arrested by one National Socialist trooper and two German police and dragged across the frontier into Germany.

Repetition of Incidents

This unfortunately is only one of a number of incidents on the Swiss frontier when National Socialist troopers have taken the law into their own hands. Such incidents have caused great indignation in Switzerland as evidenced from newspaper articles and protest meetings there. Whatever success might once have appeared likely to the Swiss "Gray Shirts," their popularity is now apparently declining.

The sturdy German Swiss, as evidenced in such papers as the Neue Zurcher Zeitung, appears indignant rather than pleased with the German National Socialist offer "to free him from the Swiss yoke." This is understandable since the German Swiss constitute more than 70 per cent of Switzerland's population.

Teaching Staffs Cut In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—On the eve of North Carolina's most important educational experiment, when the State will operate all public schools for eight months, drastic changes are taking place in operating facilities. Teachers are being dropped, and the number of school districts in the State has been cut from 2225 to 867. Fifty-one of the 100 counties in North Carolina will have no city administrative units next year, while 42 had special charter districts during the session that closed last spring. Consolidations have been effected throughout the State.

There are movements on foot to supplement teachers' salaries with special local tax levies in a number of cities. The electorate of Durham has voted favorably on such a proposition, but so far the local school board in Raleigh has declined to call an election. Elections have been ordered in Winston-Salem and other places.

Next year will be experimental in many respects. However, ample funds for the operation of all schools for eight months are expected from the 3 per cent sales tax which was levied by the General Assembly last winter and which became effective July 1, when all property tax for state purposes was abolished.

Ferro Enamel Corp. Net

Ferro Enamel Corporation reports for the four months ended July 31 net of $100,868, compared with $9721 a year before.

Woman's Suffrage Judged by Scope Of Opportunities

Speaker in Chicago Series Finds Century's Advance of Surpassing Size

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 — Women's social and economic position has advanced more during the past century than during all the preceding centuries of the Christian era put together, Mrs Florence Pifer Bohrer, former Illinois state senator, said yesterday, in a talk in the Century of Progress lecture series sponsored by the Chicago Women's Club and National Council of Women.

Mrs. Bohrer recalled that in past centuries, when women wanted to have any influence in public matters, they had to resort to "flattery, personal appeal and cajolery to play upon the feelings and intelligence of men in political position, while only since the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 have the women of the United States been privileged to bear their full share of responsibility to their Government, without stooping to intrigue."

It is significant, Mrs. Bohrer declared, that there has been no effort on the part of women to organize a new political party for women, showing, she added, that "they prefer to work out the problems of government with men."

In spite of women's accomplishments in public work, she said, the success of woman's suffrage cannot be measured entirely by the good it has been to the Government, but rather by the opportunity it has given the individual woman for development in a broader field of experience. "The race can advance no faster than the mothers of the race," she said, "since women mold the lives of their children during the formative years. It is important, then, for the governments of tomorrow that the mothers of today be intelligent women."

Thoughtful people, she said, did not expect woman's suffrage to cure all the social and political ills of the nation, so if the millennium has not arrived they are not disappointed.

"Frances Perkins, the first woman to hold a Cabinet position and Ruth Bryan Owen, the first woman to represent the United States as minister plenipotentiary, are women who command the admiration and respect of every American, regardless of his political affiliations," Mrs Bohrer said. "With the placing of these women in high office the women of America may well believe that we are approaching the dawn of a new day and that the oncoming generation of trained young women will throw wide the door and walk through it into a world of genuine political equality."

Lehman Signs Bills For Control of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30—Stringent emergency laws to tax and regulate hard liquor if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed were placed on New York's statute books today when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed two bills enacted at the extraordinary session of the Legislature.

One of these imposes a tax of $1 a gallon on hard liquor; 40 cents a gallon on sparkling wines, and 10 cents a gallon on still wines. The second bill vests control of the liquor traffic in the state alcoholic beverage control board, until such time as the Legislature enacts a permanent statute, with an appropriation of $50,000 for the administration of the temporary measures.

Maxwell Air Students Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Maj. William O. Ryan, acting commandant of the air corps tactical school at Maxwell Field here, has announced that the 52 new officers' homes will be completed by next March, putting the finishing touches on the present plans for the $2,575,000 development. Students for the 1933-1934 session have been ordered to report Sept. 1 for registration. Ten officers already have arrived for the term.

Fusionists Enlist Leaders of Women In Tammany Fight

Votes May Bring Victory Over Balky Machine Now in Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—One of the strongest columns of attack which the Fusion forces hope to bring into the mayoralty battle here will be composed of women, it was indicated in high anti-Tammany circles today.

Efforts are now on to organize the women voters of the five boroughs back of the ticket headed by Maj. Florello H. La Guardia, and spokesmen for the Fusionists are actively out to enlist the coöperation of women leaders throughout the city.

Concrete results are expected before primary day on Sept. 19, when the Tammany opposition will swing into the full force of its drive. Until then Fusion will leave the field pretty much to the revolting "braves" who already are roaming up and down the city declaring against the present Tammany leadership and whose opposition to organization designees has set at naught the traditional machine solidarity. These Wigwam inter-party fights constitute a major Fusion advantage, and the strategists in these quarters propose to give them full play.

Women Dislike Waste

The drive for women supporters is one of several chief moves by which the Fusionists hope to perfect an organization that will overcome the efficiency of the Tammany machine on election day—a handicap which has bested so many efforts to drive out the Tiger.

Fusion scouts report widespread dissatisfaction among independent women voters at the way the Tammany-conrolled mayoralty has run the city, and they declare that disaffection also is evident among Democratic women whose allegiance to the Wigwam has never before been questioned.

This revolt found its root in the disclosures which Judge Samuel Seabury made in his magistrates' courts and James J. Walker mayoralty inquiries. The former proved that innocent women had been framed by the police department vice squad and railroaded to houses of detention unless they paid the graft cost of release to squad members in collusion with crooked lawyers and bail bondsmen operating in certain magistrates' courts.

To Help Get Out Vote

The Walker inquiry, with its exposures of Mr. Walker's personal as well as official indifference to the behavior becoming his place as head of the city government, and of the waste and extravagance which characterized the city's management, also has eliminated many Democratic women voters, the report declared.

This disaffection reaches out today into every department in the city service where women are employed, and is pronounced among public school-teachers and women civil service workers, they added.

Fusion plans are not only to gain the votes of these women but also to get the active assistance of thousands of women in rounding up the stay-at-home voters.

In this connection, it was estimated that there are 1,600,000 persons in New York City qualified to vote who do not take the trouble to register—more than enough to decide the results of the election.

Rarely has Tammany Hall gone into a campaign with so unguarded a front as this year, say veteran observers, and the degree to which the electorate is aroused to reform already is apparent in all quarters working in sympathy with the move to exile the organization from City Hall, they hold.

At the drawing at the board of elections today for position on the Democratic primary ballot, Mayor John P. O'Brien, the designee of the Democratic organizations, won first place. Representative Loring M. Black of Brooklyn drew second position. Assemblyman Jerome G. Ambro, who is the Democratic leader of the nineteenth assembly district, Brooklyn, won third place. Mr. Axel T. Fredlund will be fourth on the ballot for mayor.

Mr. Frank J. Prial, deputy controller, who has the support of many dissatisfied Democratic leaders, will appear first on the list of candidates for the Democratic nomination for controller. Mr. John N. Harman, clerk of Kings County, and lieutenant of Mr. John H. McCooey, Democratic boss of Brooklyn, drew second place. Mr. Harman is the organization choice. Mr. Stephen J. Madigan, of the Bronx, who, like Mr. Fredlund, may be described as a self-starter, is third on the list of candidates for the Democratic nomination for controller.

Colorado Mines Elated

DENVER, Aug. 30 (AP) — Colorado mining men concurred unanimously today in predicting President Roosevelt's order lifting immediately the embargo on the sale of gold in world markets will give their industry great impetus.

"Removal of the gold embargo is a most beneficial stimulus to mining in this region," said Mr. R. P. Reynolds, general manager of the American Smelting & Refining Co. "The next step is to get a better price for silver."

CROYDON, ENG.
Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
IS ALSO ALWAYS the HOUSE for WOMEN'S WEAR and HOME FURNISHING
NORTH END and GEORGE ST.
CROYDON, ENGLAND

Gold Orders Are Designed To Put an End to Juggling

(Continued from Page 1)

under $30. Gold, in effect, officially goes up by 50 per cent, and in a manner of speaking the gold value of the dollar decreases by that amount. To be genuine inflation, of course the statutory price would have to be raised by official action, but the elevation in the real price may appear to be a step toward formal fixation of a lower gold value of the dollar—a higher dollar value for gold.

The authority given the Secretary of the Treasury to check foreign exchange transactions appears to be ample to achieve what the conferees in London were after, if it is exercised. Washington now awaits the new regulations, before it concludes to what extent the dollar-pound account has been steadied, as well as the relation of the dollar to other markets where it may be under even more speculative pressure.

President Issues Orders Modifying Gold Embargo; Time Limit on Hoarders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 30—Machinery is in operation in the Treasury Department in Washington today which will ease the restrictions on the exportation of gold and at the same time tighten the ban on hoarding.

This machinery is the result of conferences held by the President with Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, about a week ago and the issuance of two executive orders at the summer White House yesterday afternoon.

Under the first of these orders the embargo on newly mined gold is modified to permit its sale and export under the supervision of the Treasury Department at world prices instead of at the legal rate in depreciated dollar exchange value, and, it was said in informed quarters, is modeled after the system now in effect in Canada.

Eases Old Regulations

The other order eases the original regulations put into effect last March and aims to prevent abuse of privileges granted in those regulations in connection with the sale and exportation of gold. Save for these modifications, the March embargo continues in full effect.

The order means that miners, through the sale of their metal at world prices, will receive approximately $9.33 an ounce more for their bullion than they would get under the statutory price.

At current exchange rates, they will receive about $30 an ounce, whereas the statutory price is $20.67. At the same time their market is widened by the fact that not only may their metal be sold in the world markets, but also may be sold to persons practicing the industrial arts.

Discretionary authority is conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the exportation and the earmarking of gold under circumstances which he regards as "necessary to promote the public interest."

Sales may be made only through the Federal Reserve banks or such other agencies as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time designate, and shall be subject to such changes as the Secretary may from time to time in his judgment determine.

Depositing of Gold

Every person depositing gold with the Government for sale "shall be deemed to have agreed to accept as conclusive, without any right of recourse or review, the determination of the Secretary (of the Treasury) or his duly authorized agents as to the amount due such person as the result of any sale."

The executive order tightening the ban on hoarding is aimed at bringing into the hands of the Federal Government gold, gold coin and gold certificates now in the hands of the hoarders to an amount unofficially estimated all the way between $100,000,000 and $500,000,000.

All persons and concerns within the United States or its possessions who hold gold in any form to the amount of $100 or more are affected by it, and those possessing such gold are required to make complete reports to the collectors of internal revenue in their district of the kind, amount and nature of the gold they hold or the transactions for which they find it is necessary for them to have gold.

The only exemptions apply to holdings of less than $100 in gold, to holders of gold coin of special value to collectors, to holders of gold coin, bullion or certificates already under license granted by the Treasury department and to Federal Reserve Bank owners of gold coin, bullion and certificates.

Holders of gold are allowed 45 days' extension of time to return hoarded gold to the Government. Violations of this order are punishable by fine of $10,000, or 10 years' imprisonment, or both.

The orders were made public soon after the President and Mrs. Roosevelt left the summer White House for a trip up the Hudson River to Albany to inspect two new bridges planned during his governorship.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt had tea with Gov. and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman at the executive mansion, remaining there for more than an hour. It is the first time Mr. Roosevelt has been in Albany since he was inaugurated President, and he received a warm welcome there as, indeed, he did all along the route north, which took him as far as Menands.

After tea with Governor and Mrs. Lehman, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the summer White House.

Armco Notes Deposited

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30—Notes totaling $6,800,000, or 48½ per cent of outstanding $13,992,000 4½ per cent notes due Nov. 1 next, have been deposited in favor of the plan of American Rolling Mill Company to exchange the maturing notes for new notes to mature Nov. 1, 1938.

CARDIFF, WALES
Howells
THE CARDIFF STORES
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showrooms and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
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LAUREL'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT
The LAUREL DUMB-BELL SAFETY RAZOR OUTFIT
COMPLETE IN CASE AS ILLUSTRATED
BLADES 1/4D EACH
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ENQUIRIES TO: JEO. H. LAWRENCE LTD. LAUREL WORKS NURSERY ST. SHEFFIELD
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Text of President Roosevelt's Orders on the Gold Embargo and Anti-Hoarding

Roosevelt Issues New Orders Modifying the Embargo on Gold

President Also Tightens Up on Hoarding Regulation, Limiting Time for Release and Warning of Fines and Prison

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's executive order establishing a free gold market for new-mined ore follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (B.) of the act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 9, 1933, entitled an act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking and for other purposes, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do declare that a period of national emergency exists, and by virtue of said authority and of all other authority vested in me, do hereby issue the following executive order:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive on consignment for sale, subject to such rules and regulations and upon such conditions as he shall prescribe, gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Sales may be made:

(A) To persons licensed to acquire gold for use in the arts, industries or professions, or

(B) By export to foreign purchasers.

Such sales shall be made at a price which the Secretary shall determine to be equal to the best price obtainable in the free gold markets of the world after taking into consideration any incidental expenses such as shipping costs and insurances.

Such sales may be made through the Federal Reserve banks or such other agents as the Secretary may from time to time designate and shall be subject to such charges as the Secretary may from time to time in his judgment determine.

Every person depositing gold for sale as provided herein shall be deemed to have agreed to accept as conclusive without any right of recourse or review the determination of the Secretary or his duly authorized agent as to the amount due such person as a result of any sale.

Consignments shall be sold as nearly as may be in the order of their receipt.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion and subject to such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to issue licenses permitting the export of articles fabricated from gold sold pursuant to this executive order.

This executive order may be modified or revoked at any time.

Anti-Hoarding Order Is Issued

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (B) of the act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 9, 1933, entitled "An act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking and for other purposes," I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do declare that a period of national emergency exists, and by virtue of said authority and of all other authority vested in me, do hereby prescribe the following provisions for the investigation and regulation of the hoarding, earmarking, and export of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and for the investigation and regulation of transactions in foreign exchange and transfers of credit and the export or withdrawal of currency from the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Definitions and Returns

As used in this order the term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation; and the term "the United States," means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Within 15 days from the date of this order every person in possession of and every person owning gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates shall make under oath and file as hereinafter provided a return to the Secretary of the Treasury containing true and complete information relative thereto, including the name and address of the person making the return; the kind and amount of such coin, bullion, or certificates held and the location thereof; if held for another, the capacity in which held and the person for whom held, together with the post office address of such person; and the nature of the transaction requiring the holding of such coin, bullion, or certificates and a statement explaining why such transaction cannot be carried out by the use of currency other than gold certificates; provided that no returns are required to be filed with respect to

(A) Gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $100 belonging to any one person.

(B) Gold coin having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coin.

(C) Gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates acquired or held under a license heretofore granted be or under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(D) Gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates owned by Federal Reserve banks.

Such return required to be made by an individual shall be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the collection district in which such individual resides, or, if such individual has no legal residence in the United States, then, with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md. Such return required to be made by a partnership, association, or corporation shall be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the collection district in which is located the principal place of business or principal office or agency of such partnership, association, or corporation, or, if it has no plincipal place of business or principal office or agency in the United States, then, with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md. Such return required to be made by an individual residing in Alaska shall be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Seattle, Wash. Such return required to be made by a partnership association or corporation, having its principal place of business or principal office or agency in Alaska, shall be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Seattle, Wash.

The Secretary of the Treasury may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing a return, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. No such extension shall be for more than 45 days from the date of this executive order. An extension granted hereunder shall be deemed a license to hold for a period ending 15 days after the expiration of the extension.

The returns required to be made and filed under this section shall constitute public records; but they shall be open to public inspection only upon order of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A return made and filed in accordance with this section by the owner of the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates described therein, or his duly authorized agent, shall be deemed an application for the issuance under Section 5 here of a license to hold such coin, bullion and certificates.

Acquisition of Coin and Bullion

No person other than a Federal Reserve Bank shall after the date of this order acquire in the United States any gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates except under license therefor issued pursuant to this executive order, provided that member banks of the Federal Reserve System may accept delivery of such coin, bullion, and certificates for surrender promptly to a Federal Reserve Bank, and provided further that persons requiring gold for use in the industry, profession, or art in which they are regularly engaged may replenish their stocks of gold up to an aggregate amount of $100 by acquisitions of gold bullion held under licenses issued under section 5 (B), "without necessity of obtaining a license for such acquisitions."

The Secretary of the Treasury, subject to such further regulations as he may prescribe, shall issue licenses authorizing the acquisition of

(A) Gold coin or gold bullion which the secretary is satisfied is required for a necessary and lawful transaction for which currency other than gold certificates cannot be used, by an applicant who establishes that since March 9, 1933, he has surrendered an equal amount of gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates to a banking institution in the continental United States or to the treasurer of the United States;

(B) Gold coin or gold bullion which the secretary is satisfied is required by an applicant who holds a license to export such an amount of gold coin or gold bullion issued under subdivisions (C) or (D) of section 6 hereof, and

(C) Gold bullion which the secretary, or such agency as he may designate, is satisfied is required for legitimate and customary use in industry, profession, or art by an applicant regularly engaged in such industry, profession, or art, or in the business of furnishing gold therefor.

Licenses issued pursuant to this section shall authorize the holder to acquire gold coin and gold bullion only from the sources specified by the Secretary of the Treasury in regulations issued hereunder.

Holding of Coin, Bullion, Certificates

After 30 days from the date of this order no person shall hold in his possession or retain any interest, legal or equitable, in any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates situated in the United States and owned by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except under license therefor issued pursuant to this executive order; provided, however, that licenses shall not be required in order to hold in possession or retain an interest in gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates with respect to which a return need not be filed under section 3 hereof.

The Secretary of the Treasury, subject to such further regulations as he may prescribe, shall issue licenses authorizing the holding of

(A) Gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates, which the Secretary is satisfied are required by the person owning the same for necessary and lawful transactions for which currency, other than gold certificates, cannot be used;

(B) Gold bullion which the Secretary, or such agency as he may designate, is satisfied is required for legitimate and customary use in industry, profession, or art by a person regularly engaged in such industry, profession, or art or in the business of furnishing gold therefor;

(C) Gold coin and gold bullion earmarked or held in trust since before April 20, 1933, for a recognized foreign government or foreign central bank or the Bank for International Settlements; and

(D) Gold coin and gold bullion imported for reexport or held pending action upon application for export licenses.

Earmarking and Export of Gold

After the date of this order no person shall earmark or export any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates from the United States, except under license therefor issued by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of this order.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion and subject to such regulations as he may prescribe, may issue licenses authorizing,

(A) The export of gold coin or gold bullion earmarked or held in trust since before April 20, 1933, for a recognized foreign government, foreign central bank, or the Bank for International Settlements;

(B) The export of gold, (I) imported for reexport, (II) refined from gold-bearing materials imported by the applicant under an agreement to export gold, or (III) in bullion containing not more than five ounces of gold per ton;

(C) The export of gold coin or gold bullion to the extent actually required for the fulfillment of a contract entered into by the applicant prior to April 20, 1933; but not in excess of the amount of the gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates surrendered by the applicant on or after March 9, 1933, to a banking institution in the continental United States or to the Treasurer of the United States; and

(D) The earmarking for foreign account and for export of gold coin or gold bullion, with the approval of the President, for transactions which the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary to promote the public interest.

Shipments to U. S. Possessions

The provisions of sections 3 and 5 of this order shall not apply to gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates which is situated in the Philippine Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, and is owned by a person not domciled in the continental United States. The provisions of section 4 shall not apply to acquisitions by persons within the Philippine Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States of gold coin or gold bullion which has not been taken or sent thereto since April 5, 1933, from the continental United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Authority Vested in Treasury

Until further order, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, through any agency that he may designate, to investigate, regulate or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit from any banking institution within the United States to any foreign branch or office of such banking institution or to any foreign bank or banker, and the export or withdrawal of currency from the United States, by any person within the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury may require any person engaged in any transaction referred to herein to furnish under oath complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers, in connection therewith in the custody or control of such persons either before or after such transaction is completed.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue such regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. Such regulations may provide for the detention in the United States of any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates sought to be transported beyond the limits of the continental United States, pending an investigation to determine if such coin, bullion, or certificates are held or are to be acquired in violation of the provisions of this Executive order. Licenses and permits granted in accordance with the provisions of this order and the regulations prescribed hereunder may be issued through such officers or agencies as the Secretary may designate.

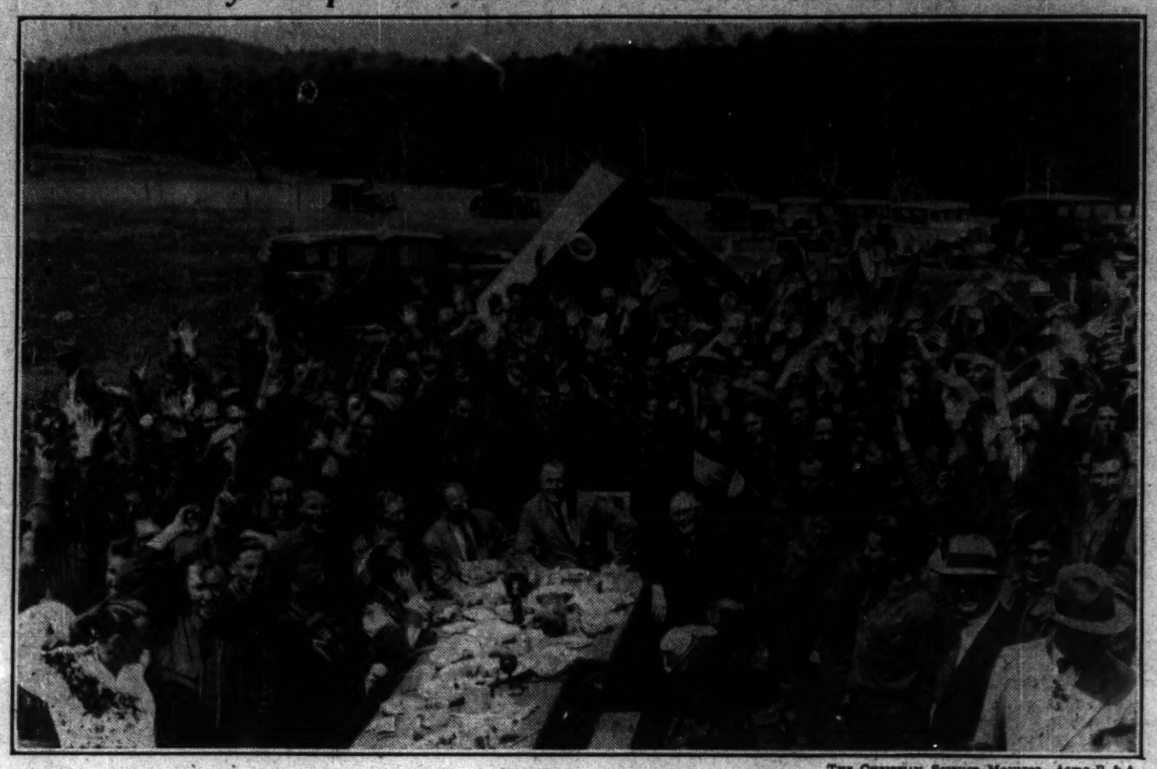
Fines or Imprisonment

Whoever willfully violates any provision of this Executive order or of any license, order rule, or regulation issued or prescribed hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural persons, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years or both, and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

Previous Orders Are Revoked

The Executive orders of April 5, 1933, forbidding the hoarding of gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates, and April 20, 1933, relating to foreign exchange and the embarking and export of gold coin or bullion or currency, respectively, are hereby revoked. Revocation of such prior Executive orders shall not affect any act done or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding held, or commenced in any civil or criminal cause prior to said revocation, but all liabilities under said Executive orders shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said revocation had not been made. This Executive order and any regulations or licenses issued hereunder may be modified or revoked at any time.

Not Every Camp That Can Have a President for Luncheon Guest



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme-P. & A.

Whom Do You See at the Head of the Table?

Why, No Less Than President Roosevelt Himself, Who Has Just Finished a Repast Consisting of Viands Regularly Served at Civilian Conservation Corps Camps and Fit for a King.

It takes some intricate figuring to keep the workers supplied and the duties of those in charge of the commissariat are many and complex. Every 30 days the camps scattered in different parts of the United States consume 9,000,000 eggs—and that is a lot of eggs. Work out-of-doors gives the men voracious appetites and with the millions of eggs each month go 1,125,000 pounds of bacon, 5,625,000 pounds of beef, 2,250,000 of pork, 6,790,000 flour and 1,125,000 coffee. The men have gained an average of 12 pounds each. Recently at one camp 200 men ate 2200 flapjacks at one breakfast. Is it any wonder they put on weight?

Oyster Gatherers and Diners Ready For Opening of Season in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—There are two classes of tidewater Georgians who are looking forward with much interest to the coming of Sept. 1 because it means the opening of the oyster season. One of these classes is composed of the men and women who gather the oysters and the other of those who eat them.

The return of the oyster gathering season means ready money not alone for the promoters of the big oyster canning plants and those who ship the bivalves in large quantities to interior points, but to the humbler oyster gatherer on the coast as well.

Savannah is the center of a large industry in connection with the gathering and marketing of oysters. There are great plants within a few miles of Savannah where the oysters are carried after being gathered and where thousands of cans of oysters are prepared for the markets all over this country and abroad. Great quantities of fresh oysters are also shipped.

The oyster industry is very valuable to Georgia. Mr. Pete R. Twitty of Atlanta, the state game and fish commissioner, has made it more valuable than it was in the past because of his insistence that oysters shall be gathered, shucked, and marketed under proper sanitary conditions.

There was a time in this industry when the island gatherers along the Georgia coast went oyster tonging, making big catches which they opened on the side of the water from which they had been taken, placed them in a bucket and came into the city selling them indiscriminately.

Now all this has been changed. Oysters must be gathered and prepared for market under proper sanitary conditions, iced and otherwise protected from deterioration and in this way carried to the ultimate consumer. It took a season or two to educate the gatherers to this new way of handling the oyster crop but now that they have been educated to it both they and the people to whom they sell oysters are pleased with the change.

Along the coast of Georgia the oyster business gives employment to at least 1000 persons. These are engaged first in planting oysters so that during the summer they will raise a crop for fall and winter consumption, and in gathering and marketing the product.

The oyster crop to the "low coast" folk in Georgia is as important as the melon, peach or cotton crops are to those in the interior of the State.

Washington Joins States for Repeal

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30 (AP)—Two-thirds of the 36 states needed to erase the Eighteenth Amendment from the Constitution were lined up today, Washington following 23 others into the repeal column. None of the states which have voted favored retention of prohibition.

Only one legislative district, the ninth, in rural eastern Washington, voted dry on the basis of available returns. The district will have only two of the 99 delegates who will meet Oct. 3 at Olympia to ratify the decision of the voters.

The popular vote from 1924 of the state's 2682 precincts rolled up a total of 316,064 wet ballots to 132,350 cast for dry candidates. The statewide total, however, had no bearing on the outcome, as delegates were chosen by legislative districts, an election arrangement, which wet leaders attacked during the campaign

California Forecasts Gold Boom Under New Mining Regulations

State Can Sell Virually 95 Per Cent of Its Output on World Markets for Approximately $30 an Ounce as Compared to Standard $20.67

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 30—Doubled production, doubled employment and a 50 per cent greater price for unrefined metal sold on world markets are chalked up by California as three direct benefits from the recent treasury order permitting export of gold ores, concentrates, precipitates and amalgam and these are expected to be further augmented by the President's order last night lifting the embargo on new-mined gold.

Miners in the mother lode see an unprecented modern-day gold boom in the offing. Virtually 95 per cent of the State's gold output can be sold on world markets for approximately $30 an ounce as compared with $20.67, the standard price in the United States, according to Mr. Charles Gilmore of Sacramento, attorney for the Mining Association of California.

Last year northern California produced approximately $11,000,000 in gold and at the present time some 15,000 men are being employed in quartz, dredger and hydraulic mines.

Double Production

The production will be doubled and another 15,000 men will find employment as the anticipated boom develops, Mr. Gilmore says. He estimates that the boom will come in 90 days.

As a precede to this federal action which permits American gold to go out into the world, California's last Legislature passed its first piece of pro-mining legislation in years.

The placer mining district bill makes possible profitable development of vast gold-bearing gravel beds. It became effective recently and in preparation for the reopening of hydraulic mining expensive equipment has been installed on Relief Hill and Remington Hill in the Grass Valley-Nevada area.

Two other factors are contributing to resumption on a large scale of gold mining in California. State leaders are beginning to believe that mining and its constant flow of new wealth can halt depression here. Eastern capital, having gone through sad experiences in "safe" banks, is ready to finance mining projects. And California is the logical place to launch them.

Mr. Errol MacBoyle, president of the Idaho-Maryland Mines Company in Grass Valley, who, like all California mining men, hoped that a revaluation of gold to $40 would come out of the London Economic Conference, declares that there is "plenty of capital available now to open up the gold mining industry in California."

Studied Situation

Mr. MacBoyle just has returned from a trip around the world, studying the money situation.

"There never is enough gold and it becomes more precious during both deflation and inflation," Mr. MacBoyle said. "American money which went into Canadian mines thinking California was played out, is ready to come back.

"California's placer mining law will help the return of prosperity and there will be no competition with quartz mining. Right now, the problem is to keep down production costs. Both the quartz miner and the placer miner have individual obstacles to profitable operation.

High taxes, high compensation insurance rates and expense of depth mining make production costs enormous.

Quartz mining in California centers around the mother lode, a well-defined ore body stretching 160 miles from Mariposa into El Dorado County. This, explain geologists, is a prehistoric fault line, created by the difference in weight pressure between the Sierra Mountains on the east and the coastal slope on the west.

At each disturbance along the fault line, the earth's thin outer crust was broken, liberating into the upper strata mineral-bearing gases. As the temperature and pressure of these gases diminished, the minerals were laid in deposit along the mother lode.

No one knows how much gold rests in the mother lode. One man hazards $20,000,000,000, another objects that the availability is a small fraction of that. Both admit they're guessing. Placer mining gravels can be measured, but not quartz deposits.

Even the most conservative geologists, however, believe the resources of the mother lode and northern ore bodies exceed the yield in California's eight decades of mining. And during that period two-thirds of the State's $1,864,000,000 gold output has been from quartz mines.

Only in one county, Amador, have possibilities of the mother lode been explored fully. There the vein appears bottomless. The Argonaut and Kennedy mines go down 5400 feet and still are rich in ore.

The gold is there to be taken but the cost goes up as the shaft of a mine goes down.

Tells Whole Story

The Idaho-Maryland mine, of which Mr. MacBoyle is president tells the whole story of California quartz mining. In its first development, $19,000,000 in gold was taken out. Then it was thought the mine was finished, that the ore vein was lost. But under Mr. MacBoyle's direction the mine has been redeveloped.

It is yielding $1:000,000 a year in gold bullion, shipped off semi-monthly to the San Francisco mint. Its current ore body is assayed at $5,000,000, and others are being blocked so that work can go on indefinitely.

A force of 250 men are employed by the Idaho-Maryland. Day and night crews go down the 2000-foot descent into the tunnels in the skip suspended on a cable. It takes more than an hour to get to the ore body being worked.

It costs from $6 to $9 a ton to get ore out of the ground in the Grass Valley area and its final return after costly refining processes is $15 to $20 a ton, representing less than a fine ounce of pure gold.

Seventy-five per cent of California's present $12,000,000 annual production comes from quartz mines. What percentage will come from this branch of mining in the future depends on the successful fight against production costs.

Meanwhile, placer mining again is coming forward under the new law that authorizes formation of mining districts just as farmers form irrigation and marketing districts.

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Favorites Win In First Round Of Women's Golf

British and American Champions Both Come Through With Ease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Aug. 30—Virginia Van Wie of Beverly County Club, Chicago, faced Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Great Neck, N. Y., in defense of the title in the second round of match play in the thirty-seventh annual women's national championship tournament of the United States Golf Association at Exmoor C. C. here today. Enid Wilson of the Notts Club, Nottingham, Eng., the British champion, and medalist of the tourney, faced Mrs. H. G. Higbie of Grosse Pointe, Mich., in another leading second-round match.

Miss Van Wie had little trouble winning in the first round. She defeated, by a margin of 7 and 6, Elizabeth Dunn of Indianapolis. Mrs. Federman scored a 6 and 5 victory over Mrs. Burt Well of Barrington, Ill.

Miss Wilson had more of a battle with Mrs. R. C. Lake of Flushing, N. Y., finally triumphing on the sixteenth by a three-hole advantage. Mrs. Higbie defeated the favorite of the local club, Rena L. Nelson, 2 and 1.

Outstanding players surviving were Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., runnerup in 1927; Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, N. Y., winner in 1931; Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., three times former western champion, and Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, present western titleholder.

Starting at the second hole, won with a par 5, Miss Wilson maintained an advantage all the way against Mrs. Lake, the former Marion Turpie, star of western tourneys. The English girl went out in 40, one over par, against her rival's 43, and was 3 up at the turn, the latter winning only the fifth with a birdie 4 and the ninth with a par 3. Miss Wilson won the tenth with a birdie 4, and a series of 4s, one over par, halved the next four holes. Mrs. Lake got one hole back with a par 5 on the fifteenth, where Miss Wilson's second was hooked to a trap, but the match ended on the sixteenth, when the best Mrs. Lake could do was halve in 5.

In the only match that went 18 holes, Mrs. Ben Fitz-Hugh of Vicksburg won the last hole with a par 5 to defeat Marion Miley of Miami, 2 up. The latter made a real contest of it by winning two of the first seven holes, though picking up once, on the seventh. Mrs. Fitz-Hugh won the eighth with a 5 to even the match, and took the ninth with par 3 to turn 1 up on a 42. She went 2 up on the tenth with a birdie 4, and from there on they traded holes to the sixteenth, where a birdie 4 by Miss Miley cut the difference to 1 up. They halved the seventeenth in par 5. The summary:

United States Women's Golf Championship—First Round

Enid Wilson, England, defeated Mrs. R. C. Lake, Flushing, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Mrs. H. G. Higbie, Grosse Pointe, defeated Rena L. Nelson, Exmoor C. C., 2 and 1.

Charlotte Glutting, West Orange, defeated Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill Club, 5 and 3.

Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, defeated Ada MacKenzie, Toronto, Canada, 3 and 2.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., defeated Elizabeth Dunn, Indianapolis, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Great Neck, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Burt Well, Barrington, Ill., 6 and 5.

Mrs. L. D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Richard Green, Culver City, Calif., 6 and 5.

Aniela Gorczyza, Fort Worth, defeated June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C., 2 and 1.

Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., defeated Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Onwentsia Club, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Charles Newbold, Wichita, defeated Helen Lawson, Los Angeles C., 4 and 3.

Frances Williams, Wayne, defeated Dorothy Gustafson, South Bend, 5 and 4.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Rosalie Knapp, Glen Head, N. Y., 5 and 4.

Helen L. Hicks, Inwood, defeated Edith Beggs, Cleveland, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Ben Fitz-Hugh, Vicksburg, defeated Marion Miley, Miami, 2 up.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, defeated Jane Brooks, Sparkhill, N. Y., 5 and 4.

Margaret Maddox, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. A. H. Pardue, Minneapolis, 3 and 2.

Henri Cochet Decides To Join Professionals

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Henri Cochet, bulwark of France's Davis Cup defense for five years, finally has decided to turn professional.

The famed tennis ace, once a ball boy in his native town of Lyons, and later the undisputed kingpin of the game for the three-year interval covering 1928 through 1930, is expected to announce his decision officially next week.

His first professional engagement, it was learned, will come in the Franco-American matches starting Sept. 22, when he will have a chance to renew his old rivalry with Big Bill Tilden.

Barring a last-minute hitch, Cochet and Martin Plaa will represent France in these matches against Tilden and Bruce Barnes, the former Texas amateur.

British Woman Wins Belgian Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Miss Perelith Low of the Woking Club, England, has won the 1933 women's open golf championship of Belgium. In the final match, over 36 holes, she defeated Mlle. de Thomaz, Belgium, 3 and 2. Miss Low had previously distinguished herself in the semifinal round by beating Mlle. Nelly Wiener, the holder of the Belgian native women's championship.

First Polo Invasion

PIETERMARITZBURG, S. Af., Aug. 24 (AP)—A team of seven Springbok polo ists will sail from Durban for Buenos Aires on Sept. 15 on the first polo invasion of South America by a South African team. Hugh Black heads the squad as captain and manager. The other members are Ian Gibson, Ernest Green, Russell Burdon, Martin Henderson and Allan Ross, all of Natal, and Edward Pope of East Griqualand.

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Chicago	68	57	.544
Pittsburgh	66	56	.541
St. Louis	67	58	.536
Brooklyn	61	69	.435
Philadelphia	50	71	.413
Cincinnati	48	77	.384

Results Aug. 29

New York 3, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 9, New York 0.
Brooklyn 11, Chicago 5.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

The New York Giants held their own in the National League baseball race yesterday by dividing a doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals. Carl Hubbell, Bill Terry's star left-hander, registered his ninth shutout of the season in the opener when he beat the Cards, 3 to 0. He yielded only five hits and gave only one base on balls. Bill Hallahan opposed him for seven innings and the Giants scored all of their runs during that time. There were 11 safeties made in this contest and all of them were singles. Bill Walker rose up against his former mates in the second game, shutting them out on five hits. The Cards made only four hits, but one of them was a home run by Walker.

The Pittsburgh Pirates won their third in a row over Philadelphia yesterday, 4 to 1, behind the five-hit pitching of Heinie Meine. The Phillies bunched two hits in the ninth to score their only run. Fourteen hits came off the bats of the Pirates, including three doubles by Floyd Vaughan. Freddy Lindstrom also made three hits, one of them a double. The Pirates scored their first run in the second inning while Thevenow was hitting into a double play. Hits by Lindstrom, Traynor and Vaughan accounted for two more runs in the seventh.

Brooklyn pounded Chicago pitchers for 18 hits in the first game of a doubleheader yesterday, and won by 13 to 5, but the Cubs came back and took the second game, 6 to 2. Walter Beck pitched the opener for the Dodgers; and after his mates piled up a 13-to-0 lead in the first five innings, just coasted along to victory. Danny Taylor was the batting star with four safeties in five times at bat. Lon Warneke was too good for the Dodgers in the second game. He pitched shutout ball for eight innings, the Dodgers scoring their only runs in the ninth. The scores by innings:

At New York—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	x	3	6	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Hallahan, Johnson and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and McGrew. Time—1h. 57m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Walker and O'Farrell; Fitzsimmons, Luque and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Stark, McGrew and Rigler. Time—2h. 11m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	14	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1

Batteries—Meine and Grace; Hansen, Collins and Davis. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Moran and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 47m.

At Brooklyn—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	6	5	0	2	0	0	0	x	13	18	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	9	3

Batteries—Beck and Lopez; Malone, Henshaw, Herrmann, Nelson and Campbell. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Pfirman, Barr and Klem. Time—2h. 2m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	9	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Carroll, Ryan and Outen. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Barr, Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 50m.

Derbyshire Concludes Series With Easy Win

LONDON, Aug. 30 (Canadian Press)—Derbyshire scored a smashing victory over Northampton yesterday as a series of first-class county cricket games concluded. Derby won by an innings and 184 runs.

Worcester defeated Glamorgan by an innings and seven runs, Surrey beat Middlesex by six wickets and Lancashire conquered Leicester by 171 runs. In matches decided on the first innings, Kent downed Nottingham and Somerset repulsed Warwick. The scores:

Derby 538 for three declared (Townsend 142, Lee 128, Smith 129 not out, Worthington 70 not out); Northants 234 and 130 (Bakewell 81 and 66, Mitchell four for 43), at Northampton.

Glamorgan 190 and 205 (Brook five for 69 and five for 85); Worcester 402 for four declared (Gibbons 58, Nichol 165 not out, Quaife 56 not out), at Worcester.

Middlesex 247 and 347 (Haig 101, Pender seven for 73, Hendren 73 not out and 111, Gover five for 72); Surrey 402 for eight declared and 193 for four (Brown 128, Gregory 53 not out, Squires 85, Block 67), at Lord's.

Lancashire 334 and 191 (Hopwood 110, Lister 98, Iddon 64, Marlow four for 40); Leicester 234 and 120 (Armstrong 55, Sidwell 52, Hopwood nine for 33), at Manchester.

Kent 336 and 316 for seven declared (Chalk 78, Watts 68, Voce five for 80, Fairservice 80, Valentine 83 not out, Sam Staples five for 118); Nottingham 331 and 202 for two (Keeton 72 and 100, Walker 73, Freeman six for 124), at Nottingham.

Somerset 282 and 234 (Burrough 61, Mayer five for 51); Warwick 183 and 305 for seven (Bates 55, Wellard six for 39, Croom 78, Kilner 94, Wyatt 64 not out), at Taunton.

Cotton Bids But Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPA, Belg.—Henry Cotton, the well-known British golf professional, who is now attached to the Waterloo Club, of Belgium, made an unsuccessful bid here recently for the Belgian open championship. He was second, aggregating 285 against the 282 of the winner, Auguste Boyer. Boyer, of Nice, France, is at present the holder of the German open title. The prize awarded to the amateur competitor with the best score was gained by Alarie de Forest, a British Walker Cup player. The competition was decided on the links of the Golf Club des Pagnes.

West Indies in Drawn Match

ALDERSHOT, Eng., Aug. 30 (Canadian Press)—The three-day cricket match between the Army and the British West Indies finished in a draw last night. The scores were: Army 472 for eight declared and 149 for five declared; West Indies, 346 and 181 for four. The tourists went to bat for their second innings needing 276 runs for a victory but they had only two and a quarter hours to play. Ben Sealey again starred for the visitors, getting 62 not out in the second innings on top of a first innings tally of 108 runs not out.

Kansan Finally Wins

INDEPENDENCE, Kan. (AP)—Arthur Voss, Topeka, achieved the distinction of being the first Kansan in 14 years to capture the men's singles championship of the Kansas state open tennis tournament. He defeated a fellow-townsman, Lindsay Franklin, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, in the finals. Voss defeated Franklin in the finals of the Central Kansas tournament recently. Harry Corbin of Wichita and Darwin Deaver, Topeka southpaw, defeated Fred Renker and James Keil of Topeka in the junior doubles finals. The score was 8—1, 4—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Lott-Stoefen Advance to The Doubles Final

Defeat Australians in Five Sets—Miss Ryan and Vines Win Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 30—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, Calif., won their semifinal round match yesterday afternoon against the Australians, Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull, and will meet Francis X. Shields of New York and Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee in the final round for the fifty-second annual United States lawn tennis doubles championship on the Sheafe Memorial court of the Longwood Cricket Club today. The title was won last year by H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill.

Lott and Stoefen, the new combination being tried out as a possible Davis Cup threat, were carried to five sets by the battling players from "down under" who were close enough to victory to make the match exciting. The Americans won the match, started the day before and halted after three games had been played in the second set, at 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 2—6, 11—9.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, a Californian who has lived in England for many years, and Vines captured the mixed doubles title in a straight-set victory over Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline and George Lott, 11—9, 6—1. In the semifinals, Miss Palfrey and Lott won from Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, England, and Jack H. Crawford, Australia, 10—8, 6—3, while the ultimate winners defeated Dorothy E. Round and Frederick J. Perry of England, 6—2, 6—4.

The women's invitation doubles tournament ended without a final. The match was canceled by mutual agreement when Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, the former Peggy Saunders, and Peggy Scriven, Englishwomen, who were to play Miss Ryan and Sarah Palfrey, could not stay over because of their sailing date back to England.

The Australians, in the men's doubles semifinal, looked just as impressive yesterday afternoon as they did against Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and John W. Van Ryn. Quist was brilliant with his volleying and Turnbull shone with his long-placement drives.

Lott was far steadier than Stoefen, through the greater part of the contest yesterday. Stoefen earned 43 points and made 72 errors, while his partner turned in 30 earned points against 41 errors. On the other side of the net Quist scored 37 earned points against 60 errors, and Turnbull earned 30 points and erred 54 times. Both teams made the same number of doubles faults: Lott 1, Stoefen 3, Quist 2 and Turnbull 2. The point score:

First Set

Lott-Stoefen	2	4	1	8	4	4	4	4	4	9	44—6
Quist-Turnbull	4	0	4	1	0	2	2	1	6	7	38—4

Second Set

Lott-Stoefen	3	5	2	4	3	4	2	2	0	25	—3
Quist-Turnbull	5	3	4	2	5	2	4	4	4	33	—6

Third Set

Lott-Stoefen	7	0	4	0	6	2	5	1	4	0	5 4—36—7
Quist-Turnbull	5	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	3	2	—38—5

Fourth Set

Lott-Stoefen	0	3	4	4	2	2	1	—20—3			
Quist-Turnbull	4	5	1	6	0	4	4	—25—6			

Fifth Set

Lott-Stoefen:
4 0 4 2 3 0 4 2 4 2 4 1 4 3 6 1 4 6—62—11

Quist-Turnbull:
0 4 1 4 5 0 4 4 1 4 2 4 1 4 0 5 1 4 1 4—53—9

The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Doubles Championships

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 2—6, 11—9.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Margaret C. Scriven, England, and Jack H. Crawford, Australia, 10—8, 6—3.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, England, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Dorothy E. Round and Frederick J. Perry, England, 6—2, 6—4.

Final Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated Sarah H. Palfrey and George M. Lott Jr., 11—9, 6—1.

Thames Punting Championships

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—H. R. Higginson has won the men's amateur punting championship of the Thames River, which was decided during the recent regatta of the Thames Punting Club. In the final he defeated T. L. Hewett, of Ditton's Skiff and Punting Club, the titleholder. Higginson, victor also in 1930, covered the 1,282-yard course in 6m. 16s. and finished a length and a half in front of his rival. The women's championship, contested over a quarter-mile reach, was won by Miss R. C. E. Chart of Wraysbury, who beat Miss E. Hibbert, Ditton's S. P. C. by 1¼ lengths in 3m. 9⅘s. A. Esson-Scott and J. A. Urquhart, of the Thames Punting Club, had little difficulty in retaining their title as doubles champions, and Higginson and Miss Hibbert punted over, in the absence of opposition, in the mixed doubles championship.

Samsoe Small Bore Winner

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 30 (AP)—With 89 competitors on the firing line, T. P. Samsoe, of Perth Amboy, N. J., scored 399 out of a possible 300 in a puffy wind yesterday to win the Camp Perry individual small bore rifle match. Six other competitors finished with scores of 396, and were ranked in the next six positions as follows: Henry Gould, Louisville, Ky.; H. C. Urschel, Bowling Green, Ohio; Ross A. Loder, Erie, Penna.; John B. Hession, New Haven, Conn.; F. C. Kuhn, Stratford, Conn., and Edson Klinkel, Butler, Ind. Vere F. Hamer, Woodstock, Minn., took first in the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association match with 290 out of a possible 300 points. He had plenty of competition, winning out with his 18 "V's" in the center bull's-eye. Eric Johnson, Meriden, Conn., had 290 with 17 V's for second.

Ottawa Retired for 107

OTTAWA, Aug. 34 (Canadian Press)—Resuming play after the luncheon period, Sir Julien Cahn's touring cricket team retired the remainder of the all-star aggregation of the Ottawa Valley Cricket Council in short order for a total of 107 runs for the local team yesterday. After one hour's play the visiting cricketers had scored 50 runs with a loss of only 2 wickets. Sir Julien Cahn was bowled with only 3 runs to his credit, but Newman gave a great display of long-distance hitting, scoring 30 runs before being bowled by Hepworth.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	80	54	.613
Memphis	75	58	.556
Knoxville	74	57	.597
Little Rock	74	57	.515
Nashville	69	59	.539
Birmingham	69	63	.523
Chattanooga	69	67	.478
Atlanta	57	69	.439
	57	80	.388

Results Aug. 29

New Orleans 3, Birmingham 0.
Little Rock 3, Memphis 1 (10 innings).
Little Rock 1, Memphis 0 (7 innings).
Nashville at Knoxville, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Senators Divide As Yankees Take Game From Tigers, 11 to 9

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	69	43	.616
New York	73	50	.593
Cleveland	67	52	.563
Philadelphia	61	53	.535
Detroit	63	66	.488
Chicago	60	67	.472
Boston	54	73	.425
St. Louis	47	82	.364

Results Aug. 29

Washington 2, Cleveland 1 (10 innings).
Cleveland 7, Washington 2.
New York 11, Detroit 9.
Chicago 11, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 10, Boston 2.
Boston 9, St. Louis 4.

Washington and Cleveland split an American League doubleheader yesterday at Cleveland Stadium, the Senators winning the first game in 10 innings, 2 to 1, and the Indians taking the second by 7 to 2. Walter Stewart and Oral Hildebrand staged a real pitchers' battle in the opener, the former winning on Bluege's double in the tenth. The Senators collected 10 safeties off Hildebrand, nine of them singles. Monte Pearson pitched for the Indians in the second contest and yielded only two hits, both of which came in the ninth inning when the Senators scored their two runs. The Senators hold an eight-game lead over the Yankees in the baseball race of the junior circuit.

Tony Lazzeri's hitting featured New York's 11-to-9 victory over Detroit yesterday at Navin Field. It was the champions' final contest of their western invasion. Coming from behind with nine runs in the last two innings, the Yanks pounded Fred Marberry, Carl Fischer and Elon Hogsett for 12 hits. Lazzeri connected with a triple and homer in this late rally, driving in five runs. Bill Dickey and Lazzeri each made three hits. Bill Rogell led the Detroit attack with four out of six.

The Chicago White Sox pounded four Philadelphia pitchers for 16 hits yesterday in their home park and registered an 11-to-5 triumph. They started their assault on Barrett, a rookie, and continued at the expense of Walberg, Coombs and Mahaffey. Jimmy Dukes and Luke Appling each made three hits for the White Sox, the latter having a perfect day. Walter Miller, who started in the box for the winners, was driven to the showers in the sixth. Joe Heving finished.

The Boston Red Sox and St. Louis Browns shared honors in a doubleheader played at Sportsman's Park yesterday, the home club winning the first, 10 to 8, and losing the second, 9 to 4. Each drove out 14 safeties in the opener, but Johnny Welch, Boston's starting pitcher, gave seven bases on balls, which helped he Browns considerably in their scoring. Roy Johnson of the Red Sox was the batting star in this contest, hitting a home run and three singles. Bob Weiland pitched the Sox to victory in the other game, holding the Browns to six hits. Cooke hit a homer for the winners. The scores by innings:

At Cleveland—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	10	0	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	7	0	

Batteries—Stewart, Russell and Sewell; Hildebrand and Pytlak. Winning pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Dineen, Hildebrand and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	x	7	11	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	2	1

Batteries—Pearson and Pytlak; Burke, McColl, Chapman and Berg, Bolton. Losing pitcher—Burke. Umpires—Vaughan, Grafian, Hildebrand and Dineen. Time—1h. 40m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	—11	12	0
Detroit	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	—9	14	0

Batteries—Devens, MacFayden, Moore and Dickey; Marberry, Fischer, Hogsett and Hayworth, Pasek. Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Ormsby and Owens. Time—2h. 35m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	2	x	—11	16	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5	10	0

Batteries—Miller, Heving and Berry; Barrett, Walberg, Coombs, Mahaffey and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Miller. Losing pitcher—Barrett. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—2h. 6m.

At St. Louis—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	x	—10	14	1
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—8	14	1

Batteries—Gray, Stiles, Hebert and Hemsley; Welch, Rhodes, Brown and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Hebert. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 13m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	2	—9	13	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	6	1

Batteries—Welland and Ferrell; Blaeholder, Wells and Shea. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 10m.

Army Football Rally

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—The Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy ushered in the football season a trifle prematurely last night with a rousing rally in Washington Hall. All officers of the post attended as guests of the corps. After Maj.-Gen. W. D. Connor, superintendent, had spoken upon the value of athletic competition, Head Coach G. H. ("Gar") Davidson said the squad would need all the support it could get from the Corps of Cadets during the approaching season. Army's team, he declared, would be lighter and greener than it had been in 10 years. He pointed out that many of last year's stars had been lost by graduation. H. J. ("Jabbo") Jablonski, team captain, said the players hoped to make up for their lack of experience with greater enthusiasm. Football practice will open Thursday with a squad of 90 players.

Britain's New Wonder Car

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—John Cobb's new racing automobile, designed to regain for Britain the long-distance high-speed records now held by cars from other lands, signalized its first appearance on the famous Brooklands track by putting up a new one-lap "best," from a standing start, of 130.59 miles an hour.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	91	57	.615
Rochester	82	67	.550
Baltimore	80	70	.533
Toronto	75	71	.483
Buffalo	74	77	.490
Montreal	70	77	.476
Albany	71	79	.473
Jersey City	55	94	.369

Results Aug. 29

Newark 8, Albany 5 (7 innings).
Newark 11, Albany 3.
Montreal 4, Toronto 3.
Rochester 6, Buffalo 3.
Baltimore 17, Jersey City 7.
Baltimore 8, Jersey City 5 (7 innings).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	89	60	.597
Hollywood	86	61	.585
Portland	86	61	.585
Sacramento	83	67	.553
Oakland	79	69	.467
Missions	62	88	.413
San Francisco	62	88	.413
Seattle	54	93	.370

Results Aug. 29

San Francisco 16, Seattle 2.
Oakland 5, Missions 2 (10 innings).
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 2.
Los Angeles at Portland, postponed.

Fink Again Wins First Place In Star Class Race

Defending Champion Climbs to Third in Series Point Standing

International Star Class Yacht Racing Standard

Yacht and Place	Points
Three Star Two, San Francisco	51
Mist, Bay Shore	48
Movie Star 2d, Long Beach	48
Andiamo 2d, Southport	43
Moira, Newport Harbor, Calif.	43
Chip, Honolulu	42
Ace, Port Washington	41
Nerled 2d, Galveston	38
Ripple, Easton	31
Phar Lap, Santa Barbara	30
Gull, Shelter Island, N. Y.	30
Vega 2d, Mantis	29
Sparkler 2d, New Orleans	24
Seaward, San Diego	16
La Tortue, France	14
Cene, Seattle	13

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 30 (AP)—Eddie Fink of the defending Long Beach fleet turned in his third sensational triumph in the fourth race of the international star class yacht series yesterday to pull himself up from sixth to third place in the point standing.

It was a precedent-setting performance with the defender sailing the Movie Star 2d twice over the triangular course of 5¼ miles in 1h. 57m. 59s., 1m. 31s. ahead of Edwin Thorne's Mist.

The third victory gave Fink 48 points since the racing committee disqualified him from the second race of the series, thereby clipping 11 points from his total. By finishing third yesterday, Three Star Two of San Francisco Bay, skippered by Glenn Waterhouse, maintained the series lead with 51 points.

Mist was 31 seconds ahead of Three Star Two at the finish. Waterhouse and Armes staged a close race throughout, with the San Francisco boat edging the eastern representatives out by a mere matter of 15 seconds. Chip and Vega also fought a close battle, especially on the run home before the wind on the last lap. Chip's time was 2h. 28s., three seconds ahead of his insular opponent from the Philippines.

After further hearing in the case of disqualification, the international star class yacht association racing committee yesterday reversed its decisions governing the Gull of Shelter Island, N. Y., and Cene of Seattle.

The Gull, Paul Shield's sloop, had been disqualified from Sunday's race on a protest that it fouled Movie Star 2d, and the Seattle boat sailed by Harold Ross had been cited on a committee charge of fouling the Seaward of San Diego Bay.

The only other foul, that of Movie Star 2d in Saturday's race, which took 11 points from the total of Eddie Fink, defender, still stood, although the Long Beach youth promised to appeal his case to George Elder, president of the association. The summary:

Boat and Skipper	Time
Movie Star 2d, Eddie Fink	1:57:59
Mist, Thorne II	1:59:30
Three Star Two, Glenn Waterhouse	2:00:03
Adiamo 2d, John Armes Jr.	2:00:16
Chip, H. M. Dowsett Jr.	2:00:28
Vega 2d, James Rockwell	2:00:37
Phar Lap, Neils Martin	2:01:20
Sparkler 2d, J. B. Cleary	2:02:08
Moira, H. F. Beardsley	2:02:12
Ace, Adrien Iselin II	2:03:21
Ripple, Patsy Raskob, Easton	2:04:06
Gull, Paul Shields, Shelter Island	2:04:31
Seaward, Charles Kelly, San Diego	2:05:01
Cene, Charles Ross, Seattle	2:05:27
Nerled 2d, Rufus Smith, Galveston	2:06:47
La Tortue, Mrs. Bailey-Balkan	2:07:54

Vineyard Haven Holding Lead In Junior Yachting

Sears Bowl National Junior Yacht Championship Point Standing

Yacht	Points
Vineyard Haven	28½
Westerly	24½
Duxbury	23½
Bay Shore	18½
Vermillion	16½
Madison Beach	13
Larchmont	12
Pleon	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30—With half the series of races for the thirteenth junior yacht championship a matter of record, the eight crew contenders for the annual possession of the Sears Bowl manned their boats today for two more contests off Eastern Point Light.

The leading crew on points when the third day opened was the trio from the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club headed by Frank B. Jewett Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., who has with him Theodore Robie of New York and Richard Chase of Vineyard Haven. These boys had rolled up a total of 28¼ points, four ahead of Westerly, and six ahead of Duxbury, which were second and third in the standing at the time. The other scores at the start of the second half were: Bay Shore (L. I.), 18½; Vermillion (Ohio, 16½; Madison Beach (Conn.), 13; Larchmont (N. Y.), 12 and Pleon (Marblehead, Mass.), 11.

Westerly won the first race sailed Tuesday morning, principally through clever tiller work in a three-mile climb up the breeze on the final leg of a windward and leeward course, with Vineyard Haven a close second over Duxbury.

Two races were sailed in the afternoon in moderate winds, the first one over a seven-mile triangular course going to Bay Shore after Westerly had led until the turn to windward on the last leg, when its boat got in irons and put them back into third place, the second position going again to Vineyard Haven.

In the last race of the day again over a triangular course with a falling breeze, Westerly once more set the pace only to lose the leadership on the second leg by becoming involved in a couple of luffing matches. Duxbury which led at the second turn was beaten out in the last leg by the crew from Vermillion, Ohio, while Vineyard Haven added six more points to its total by winning a third position.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	90	47	.657
Minneapolis	81	62	.566
Indianapolis	72	65	.530
St. Paul	70	71	.496
Toledo	66	73	.475
Louisville	64	74	.464
Milwaukee	61	83	.427
Kansas City

1833 ~ *Ben Day had a New Idea* ~

and The Sun *was born*

Andrew Jackson was president of the United States when the first issue of The Sun was published September 3, 1833. It was a four-page newspaper, each page being 8¼ by 11 inches in size and divided into three columns. Benjamin H. Day, the 23-year-old publisher and owner, was also the reporter, editor, typesetter, chief pressman and mail clerk.

During its long life The Sun has played a prominent part in local and national affairs and has made many contributions to newspaper publishing in America . . . both in methods and in personalities.

Until The Sun made its appearance in 1833, reading a newspaper was a privilege of the few. The founding of The Sun began the era of popular newspapers . . . newspapers for everyone to read. It was a new idea and it remade American journalism. The Sun was the first newspaper to see the news value of incidental local happenings as well as the big events, the first newspaper to have a newsboy "holler" the papers in the street, the first newspaper to print the news by cable from abroad, the first newspaper to use power printing presses, the first newspaper to break away from the old notion, inherited from Europe, that newswriting must not show the characteristics of the writer, the first newspaper to bring individuality, freshness and human interest in the presentation of the news.

For a century The Sun has been a newspaper of marked energy and initiative and has maintained its pioneering spirit in the many departments and phases of newspaper making. Today The Sun is one of the great newspapers of the country . . . complete without being ponderous, interesting without being sensational, accurate without being dull or lacking in color. Because its circulation is concentrated among people of intelligence and means, advertisers have found it a profitable medium for their messages . . . The Sun which Ben Day founded 100 years ago has grown with the city which it serves.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF THE SUN

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C.S.M.

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Schedules for the Baby

The Baby's First Year—5

In response to many requests and to what seems to be a recognized need, we have printed on the five Wednesdays in August a series of practical articles on the care and feeding of infants from birth to the end of their first year. These articles were written by a nurse who has made special study of the problems faced by the many young mothers with whom she has come in contact in her professional work.

By IDA B. CLARK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the third and fourth weeks the baby is rounding out and may require a little extra food; after that time the gain is steady and a rapid unfoldment takes place. At the end of the sixth week, the baby is well established on its food, responds well to the use of the chamber, smiles whenever an occasion presents itself, will try to carry on a conversation in its own way and manifests much activity. Will lie awake about 10 minutes looking about. By a little judicious encouragement, the time can be made a little longer each day until after a time the baby will amuse himself whenever he is awake. Bright-colored objects placed at a distance claim his attention. About the beginning of the third month he will try to raise the head from the pillow or bed. Prop him up for a few minutes in a reclining position and then lay him flat again.

At the end of the third month prepare the nursery chair by padding the back and seat, or a rubber ring may be used for the seat. Place a small pillow on each arm of the chair and place the chair on a table or box. Put the baby on the chair, the pillows holding it on either side, place the left hand across the chest and with the right give a drink of warm water. Do this at a time the baby is due for a movement and the result is usually most satisfactory. Leave it there for only a few moments. Do this once a day for a month, then put on twice a day for a while so that by the sixth month the child is using the chair entirely During the eighth month when the child is dressed for the afternoon, put on training pants and keep watch to set it on the chair. Many mothers have the baby trained by the end of the year. When the bottle-feedings are discontinued, work begins on the elimination of the wet bed. Start with the bath-nap to leave off the diaper. As soon as the child awakens, go in and take it up instead of waiting until it cries, and put it on its chair. The child soon learns that you will come at once and will wait for you. Again do not forget the words of commendation when the result is good. It is really surprising in how short a time this work can be done if the early training has been well established. The night training can be started as soon as the nap training has been successful. It is only a question of alertness on the part of the parents.

Washing the Clothes

As regards the baby's washing we wish to say that it is usual to do it each day. Everything except the woolens should be rinsed in cold water before it is put into the warm suds. Milk has much fat in it, and if this is done, there will not be grease spots on the clothes. The diapers, after they have been rinsed out of the cold water, should be allowed to stand in a hot suds for a short time, and then rinsed well in three waters before they are hung up to dry The washing should go out reasonably early to give the things a chance to dry and get plenty of sunshine.

With the third month the mid-evening meal is omitted, and the baby sleeps from 5 or 6 p. m. until 10 p. m. When this has been accomplished, gradually work up to the four-hour schedule. With the coming of the four-hour schedule, strained cereal is introduced at 5 p. m. and is made in the following manner:

Strained Cereal

In top part of double boiler put
1 cup of water to boil. Mix
1 tablespoon of farina or cream of wheat and
¼ teaspoon salt with
1 tablespoon of water and add to the boiling water. Let it boil directly over the flame for 5 minutes stirring constantly. Add
1 cup of milk and steam for two hours. Strain.

This will do for two or three days if kept well covered in the refrigerator.

For the first feeding take two teaspoons of the cereal, put a little sugar and some of the formula on it. Set the dish of cereal in a basin of hot water. Take the baby on the left arm, lay it in a reclining position, put the spoon well back in the mouth and hold it there until the baby swallows the food. This does away with the cereal dripping from the mouth when the spoon is withdrawn. After two or three feedings they get the right idea and do very nicely as well as enjoy it. Gradually increase the amount until they are taking a generous half cup. When it seems needed, introduce it before the feeding which comes after the bath.

By the end of the fourth month vegetable juices may be given. These may be purchased, but if made at home cut the vegetables very fine and cook in a little water until they are very soft. Put through a fine strainer and offer 1 ounce before the 2 p. m. bottle. The latter part of the fifth month allow a little of the pulp to go through so that the juice is cloudy.

With the sixth month comes the vegetable soup made as follows:

Vegetable Soup

¼ lb. bottom of the round ground. Beef or liver may be used.
1 cup diced potatoes
1 cup celery cut fine
1 cup carrots cut fine
1 tablespoon lettuce or spinach
2 tablespoons rice
2 tablespoons pearl barley
¼ teaspoon salt
2 quarts water

Cook slowly for three hours. Strain through a coarse strainer. Makes a thick puree. Take 2 tablespoons of this and dilute a little at first. Increase the quantity given gradually. Will keep for two or three days.

Schedule for Six Months

6 a. m.—Bottle, 8-oz., or nursing.
8 a. m.—Fruit juice.
9:15 a. m.—Bath.
9:45 a. m.—Cereal followed by bottle or nursing.
2 p. m.—Vegetable soup or mashed vegetables followed by 5 or 6 oz. of milk or nursing.
5:15 p. m.—Undressed for bed and exercise.
5:40 p. m.—Cereal followed by bottle or nursing.
10 p. m.—Bottle or nursing.

When food has been taken previous to the bottle, do not expect the child to take the entire 8 oz. Put a little of the milk in a small cup and teach them to drink from a cup, while they are having the 2 p. m. meal. When they will drink 4 oz., the 2 p. m. bottle is eliminated.

Desserts Added

At the eighth month a milk dessert is served with the dinner and a fruit dessert with the supper. Between the seventh and eighth months, lessen the amount of food offered at 10 p. m. until it is down to 3 oz. and then discontinue it entirely.

Schedule for Nine Months

6 a. m.—Bottle or nursing.
8 a. m.—Fruit juice, cereal and toast.
10 a. m.—Bottle or nursing.
2 p. m.—Vegetable soup with bread-crumbs in it or beef broth with well-beaten egg stirred into it until the egg is finely curded. Or 1 to 2 tablespoons of beef juice with well-cooked rice, spaghetti or noodles in it. Or mashed green vegetables. Milk dessert and a cup of milk.
5:30 p. m.—Cereal, milk-toast, hot water toast with plenty of butter, creamed vegetables on bread or toast, bread with tomatoes on it or bread and gravy which has the fat removed. Fruit dessert.
6 p. m.—Bottle or nursing.

Schedule at One Year

6-7 a. m.—Fruit juice with one cracker.
8 a. m.—Breakfast of small dish of cereal, toast and glass of milk, sometimes a slice of crisp bacon or an egg cooked in some form.
11 a. m.—Bath followed by dinner. Put to bed for nap until
3 p. m.—Dressed and offered a small glass of milk with a cracker.
5 p. m.—Supper and allowed to play until 6 p. m. Put to bed. Bottle or nursing.

Eliminate this bottle or nursing as fast as practicable by giving the milk in a cup with the supper.

The basis of the food for the first two years should be milk, eggs, cereals, fruits and vegetables. Try to give a good variety of food, having it appetizing, serve small quantities and above all else feel sure that the child is going to like it. The mother's mental attitude has often spoiled a meal for a child as has also the fact that the older children are sometimes allowed to say that they do not like a thing. Do not force food down. Children will usually eat if they are not allowed to lunch between meals.

How are we to determine if the baby is normal and healthy? Does it have:

Good appetite?
Absence of regurgitation?
Bowel movements of normal number, color and consistency?
Bright wide-open eyes?
Clear skin?
Contented expression?
Alert, springy muscles?
Steady gain in weight?
Very little crying?
Quiet, unbroken sleep with eyes and mouth closed?
Constant growth in stature and intelligence?

You may feel well repaid if you have attained all these standards. What about the teeth? They will come along normally and naturally. No one can say just when, for babies develop differently, some walk before they have a tooth. They will come along all right.

What has been presented in these papers is not mere theory but the result of many years of observation and practice and we hope that you will find it useful.

If there are any questions please write the editor of the Women's Pages.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. Armstrong Roberts

The Mother's Mental Attitude Is Important in Feeding Her Baby. A Happy Expectancy That He Will Enjoy His Food Will Help Much. It Is Normal for Him to Enjoy His Meals.

Woven of Man-Made Fibers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE silkworm is a proud creature in these days. His industry has been for years the object of man's emulation, and now human manufacturers announce, "This synthetic yarn is almost indistinguishable from the thread of the cocoon." "This frock looks exactly as if its material were pure silk." Has any other worm ever received such honors? One wishes that he could spin an autobiography of his impressions.

At the Hotel Pennsylvaain was held very recently under the direction of Mme. Marcelle d'Orsay, an exhibition of man-made fibers and of materials woven from them: du Pont rayon, Viscos yarn, and the yarn of the Glanzstoff Corporation. These goods were, to the layman at least, identical in appearance with those composed of the insect-spun thread. Here was silky velvet, silky crêpe, and various synthetic silks and satins, woven with almost incredible diversity into plaids, checks, stripes, dots, figures, mixtures, ribs and tucks. The variety in velvet constructions, and, indeed, in the constructions of all the staple fabrics was legion, and they varied in weight from gossamer to robust textures. Moreover, not all were suggestive exclusively of the little worm. Some emulated the fleecy lamb. Among these, those with a velvety finish were particularly attractive.

The range of colors expressed this season's interest in the off-tones. Ivory ran rich up toward beige; gray was like platinum hiding behind black; blue filtered its color through dust; green veiled itself in yellow mists. Reds in the blue range baffled one's color sense with the question, "Is it raspberry, currant, or Burgundy?" And they allied themselves with purple in the petunia scale.

The Pageant

Unquestionably, synthetic fibers will play an important part in fashion this fall. The leading New York houses are featuring them for all types of dresses and the retailers are selling them.

This fact was demonstrated by the style pageant held for a number of successive evenings in alliance with the fiber and fabric display. The materials were smartly fashioned by leading houses into costumes for all hours on the clock's dial.

In daytime models interest continues at a high level in the shoulder line. A new expression of this perpetuated trend is in the relation established between sleeve and yoke or collar. In several ways, often by means of horizontal tucks or looped ribbons, the yoke extends across the top of the sleeves. In other cases the shoulder is rounded off by drooping tucks or trimming. There is a decided trend toward square-cut yokes and collars. All sleeves in the street-wear category are long, and the neckline is high and softened by lingerie. Waistlines are normally placed and decidedly emphasized by the cut and also by stunning belts. With a black frock was worn a wide belt of self-material on which were appliqued figures in chromium. Copper may be used in the same way. Buttons and closings are important Large-headed pins with hammered tops are strikingly used. Skirt lengths are unchanged and pleats are laid in the center-front or side.

The short-jacket suit was in evidence. Its waist is nipped-in. The swagger suit appeared also, and the coat of seven-eighths and of full-length. These were usually of a darker tone than the dress they ensembled.

The trend toward basques and the skirt-and-waist idea was evident in a number of afternoon and evening models. Sometimes it was expressed merely by a peplum. The belted tunic is a decided vogue.

Evening Silhouettes

The skirt of the formal afternoon and evening types models the figure as far as the knees. One new silhouette was shown which built a sheath as far as this and then added a drapery completely around the skirt. Below it was a scant ruffle. This same idea is expressed by frocks which button down the front or back as far as the knees, where pleats and ruffles ensue. Some skirts are gathered in front at a low line, revealing the feet, and then cascade on each side. Others, those of the "pencil silhouette," have knife-pleats in the hems. Trains are built of split panels.

An interesting bodice development consists of ridges laid across the front which spring from underarm shirrings; and another feature is a shell or sunburst tucking.

Many evening frocks have long sleeves; others compromise with a three-quarters length. The high front line and deep back décolletage persist.

Featured in the pageant were roller skating, skiing, riding and aviation suits. These were built, in gayly contrasted colors, of pants and jackets. An aviation suit had pockets on the knees.

H. J. K.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Baby Learns Quickly to Respond With Smiles

American Home Programs

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the departments, in many clubs, which usually meets rather frequently, by itself, as well as furnishing one or two programs annually for the club as a whole, is the Department of the American Home. The chairman of one such department has asked for suggestions for topics to discuss, possibly some work to do, along practical lines, for each month of the club year.

In this particular department, as in most such departments, the members are all home makers; most of them are mothers of young children. They feel that the time which they devote to club work must make some contribution to their homes; it should, they think, teach them how to manage their home affairs so that there will be no sense of hurry or neglect when they attend a club meeting. That is, surely, an honest request to make of a club.

Well, let us see. October is the month when most clubs begin their activities for the year. Mothers have returned from the seashore and mountains. Johnny has outgrown all of his clothes. Mary has "absolutely nothing to wear." A few hurried shopping trips have supplied the garments needed for the school-age children. Now there is time to consider what will be needed for winter.

"New Clothes From Old," is a topic for work and discussion which is suggested by one home demonstration agent. She says that an old coat, zippers from a worn-out pair of galoshes, and 35 cents worth of thread and buttons provided one 18-month-old boy with a warm play suit.

It will doubtless be possible to enlist the services of a clothing specialist from your local county farm and home bureau to teach the members of the department how to stretch their clothing budgets in a practical way. The topic, as outlined, is one big enough to occupy the attention of the group for the two autumn months of October and November.

For diversion, while the members are sewing, why not have one of the group read, at the October meeting, the bulletin about Halloween which was published in 1931 by the National Geographic Society? It tells of this curious survival of classic mythology; of the strange customs which have marked the observance of the day, carrying it through the Roman harvest festival to the day as it is celebrated in Ireland and Scotland, and giving some of the queer doings of northern New Englanders on "Nut-Crack Night." Information about this bulletin may be had by addressing the society at Washington, D. C.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has some interesting Halloween plays which may be read, also suggestions for those mothers who may wish to give a party on that evening.

In November the reading will, of course, take on the thought of Thanksgiving. Perhaps someone will read James Whitcomb Riley's poem "When the Frost Is on the Punkin," and the members will be so imbued with the spirit of the season that they will say with the poet:

I don't know how to say it, but if such a thing could be
As the 'angels wantin' boardin, and ther'd call around on me,
I'd want to 'commodate 'em all, the whole endurin' flock,
When the frost is on the punkin, and the fodder's in the shock.

We were going through the year with American Home programs, were we not? They will be continued on the fourth Wednesday of September.

Fashion Nuggets

Woolens for fall are of two types. For dressy coats and suits, woolens with a velvety deep pile surface and suede finish will be the fashion note. Stripes, invisible checks and monotones for sports apparel. Black, brown and dark navy are the outstanding shades. Beetroot, rust and myrtle green are also being mentioned.

* * *

Polka dots still maintain their hold. Small white dotted sheers and satins on dark background are topped with white cotton swagger coat, an ensemble especially adaptable for tea-dance or later afternoon wear.

* * *

Lovely tea gowns are again becoming popular for an informal evening at home. The materials are chiffons and crêpes, cleverly but simply designed. Contrasting sashes with long trailing ends, and novel cuts, are the only ornaments.

For the Sweet Tooth

Walnut Squares

Mix together
2 cups walnuts
2 cups brown sugar
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
vanilla. Bake in moderate oven.

Orange Cream Candy

Heat
½ cup of strained orange juice. Add
2 cups sugar and stir until dissolved. Add
¼ cup butter and boil till a drop will harden in water. Pour into a buttered pan and at once begin to fold the edges over to the center. As soon as cool enough to handle, pull till hard and cut into lengths.

Patience

Melt
½ cup sugar in dry pan. Watch carefully not to burn. When all melted and color of golden brown sirup, add
1 cup cream (sour preferred), some people heat the cream first. Add
2½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon Karo sirup
1 tablespoon butter
pinch salt. Cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. When cool beat until it is creamy, beating in
1 cup chopped nuts.

Chocolate Bars

Mix together
3 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 cup grated chocolate (melted)
1 cup chopped walnuts
vanilla to flavor
1 teaspoon baking powder and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Break in five pieces, flatten in pan with your hands, mark in bars with back of case knife, and bake in slow oven.

Frosting

Take
1 cup sugar and
⅓ cup boiling water and boil until it hairs and brush over top before separating.

Oatmeal Cake

Cream together
1 cup brown sugar
½ cup white sugar and
½ cup butter. Add
1 egg well beaten. Sift together
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice and
½ teaspoon salt, and add to creamed mixture a little at a time with
1 cup milk. Add
1 cup dry oatmeal and
1 cup chopped nuts. Beat well, and pour into a greased baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven for 35 minutes.

Experience Hints

From one of our readers comes the following letter sharing housekeeping experience:

Huntington Park, Calif.

Dear Friend:

I have found the use of evaporated milk the source of much pleasure and economy in my home and I would like to pass on my experience. While living in a court and the rent very reasonable I learned to my surprise and joy that the owner was going to install electric refrigeration in the entire court. I was like a child with a new toy. It was in the summer and of course the first treat was to be some kind of frozen dessert. Here I knew that cream fresh from the bottle was not within my present budget. I had heard of using evaporated milk and set about to try it out and this is what I learned: I take a can of the milk and cover it with water and bring to a boil, then I set it aside to cool, then it is placed in the automatic refrigerator until needed. When this is very cold it will whip just like any whipping cream. Not caring for the flavor of the evaporated milk I found that in using either lemon, vanilla or almond flavoring the taste I did not like was almost eliminated.

I take crushed pineapple and empty it into one of the pans, and when about ready to freeze stir in some of the whipped milk and nothing else and it makes a very nice dessert; adding a cut banana or orange, or both, is another variation. One noon we had a strawberry shortcake. There were a few berries left. I placed them, together with a cut banana, in the pan and by the time I had finished the dishes the juice was about set and I whipped some of the milk and added to it also a couple of cut walnut meats and I had my evening dessert. In using fresh or canned peaches I use a few drops of almond, which makes a peach-pit flavor. Of course the rules for the use of these refrigerators must be observed and not use too much sugar, in order to freeze best. I find that many fruits chopped up, either fresh or canned, and mixed with this milk whipped, make an appetizing and inexpensive dish for any season, providing the family enjoy these frozen or cold dishes, as a can of milk will make several of the small pans of dessert.

* * *

I find sheets much easier to iron if they are placed over the line crosswise, then take the selvage in each hand and quickly smooth it out. It will dry this way and the edges will be all ready for the iron.

(Mrs.) A. G. R.

The dark and neutral beige, and deep neutral brown shades will be the leading colors in fall hosiery. Beige taupe will be important, the latter especially wearable with the soft grays and sel browns.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
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National Costume Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Västervik

THE little seaside town of Västervik, on the east coast of Sweden, recently celebrated its 500th anniversary, and the women of the county had the honor of taking the principal part in the celebration. A jubilee exhibition was arranged which the King came in person to open. The most striking and charming event on the opening day was the parade of 600 women who passed before the King all dressed in the picturesque national costume of the county. Later in the afternoon when the King drove through the town to open a new museum the women formed a guard of honor, so for that day, at least, the men had to take a back seat.

When plans for the celebration were being discussed last autumn the young People's Home Sloyd Society met to consider what part they could take in it and how they could popularize the national costume of the county, the wearing of which had fallen into disuse. The chief problem was the expense of buying material, for at this time of depression the girls could ill afford the expense of buying a national costume. The meeting, however, resolved that it should be made possible for every woman, even the poorest, to obtain a national dress. The people in the Tjust county are quiet, energetic and persevering and when they decide to do anything they go to work and do it!

Love for the home county is very strong in this district and the desire was aroused among the women to bring their own costume into use again. In order that these homemade dresses should be uniform and correct in every detail, the home sloyd teachers went round the district and helped the various groups with their work. They had only five or six months in which to make the costumes, but small sewing groups were formed in each of the 20 villages and the women helped one another to make their own dresses. It was a busy winter for the women in Tjust, but on the day the jubilee exhibition was opened 600 young women, in their gay new dresses, marched past the King four abreast, showing their happiness in their smiling faces.

Most of the marchers saluted the King with raised arm, but others waved their hands to the King, who waved back and saluted this unusual parade. The dresses made a bright spot of color in the summer sunshine.

The Tjust national costume is a pretty dress. The skirt is green, the bodice is striped in green, red, rose and white; the blouse is of white linen embroidered, and the apron is also white with openwork hemstitching. The shawl is white with colored embroidery. The little silk cap is either red or green embroidered in colored silk and with a fringe of lace. Stockings of red or green are worn to match the cap.

Västervik, which lies sifeltered by islands and woods, is situated in the county of Tjust in the province of Småland on the east coast of Sweden. Its inhabitants are mostly fishermen. The charter of the town, granted by King Eric of Pommern, dates from 1433 and is still preserved. The beautiful old church in the town is an architectural treasure and was restored for the jubilee.

C. E.

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Girls in the National Costume of Tjust County, Sweden, Marching Past the King at the Opening of the Jubilee Exhibition at Västervik. In the Inset the Back of This Charming Costume Is Seen

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The Home Forum

Summer at High Tide

TO THE patient observer of Nature's moods and tenses, the seasons in their appeal vary not a little. Each has its charm, but in a degree varying with one's personal tastes. And, moreover, one's tastes differ with the passing of the years. Nothing in the great panorama of the year's events could possibly thrill me more than did the coming of the first snow storm which ushered in the long Maine winter in my boyhood. To be sure the first signs of spring also stirred my enthusiasm, but in a lesser degree. When, as March waned, the crows were seen along the roadway still high-banked with snow drifts, we knew that these hardy citizens in black were harbingers of spring, the vanguard of a feathered army already on the march to occupy our fields, forests and pastures as soon as weather conditions would permit. But that was long ago and in the State of Maine. It is with Massachusetts and midsummer that I am now concerned, so that the temptation to wander back along the happy paths of memory must be resisted.

It is mid-August as I write, a fact which is heralded by unmistakable signs in the fields and among our feathered friends. The daisies and buttercups that so thickly blanketed the meadows earlier in the season have disappeared. So also have the bobolinks. Something has happened to these merrymakers that I don't quite understand. When we left for a brief vacation at the end of June, they were not only in full song but they were in full possession of the country round about our little farm. During our absence the hay was cut, and upon our return about the tenth of July, we scarcely saw or heard a note from this happiest of minstrels. What happened we do not know. A surmise is that the nests were so disturbed by the relentless cutter-bar of the mowing machine, that the parent birds withdrew to more propitious locations. Anyhow, we are firmly resolved that next year the hay will remain uncut until the bobolink broods are safe from molestation.

Along the brook meadow-sweet and Joe-pyeweed are in full bloom and the little stream is clogged by many aquatic plants. The upland pastures are brilliant with the tossing plumes of goldenrod, interspersed here and there by the dainty white of Queen's lace-handkerchief, wild parsnip, in the parlance of the countryside. Along the roadside choke cherries are hanging in profligate abundance; black cherries are darkening and over the old stone walls wild grapes are purpling in the August sun. Blueberries and blackberries tempt the pedestrian along the bushy highway, but motor travel has lessened the number of those fortunate nomads who, on foot, find rich largess to reward them for their efforts. Orchards abound in this vicinity and the harvest of apples, pears and peaches promised by the sea of May-bloom is now nearing its zenith. Few sights are more appealing to New Englanders than a well-kept apple orchard with its burden of fruit, ripening in orderly sequence with the advance of the season. Already our early fruit has passed its maturity and we look anxiously for the harvest of the next in line.

From the birds as well as from the flowers and orchards we learn of the advancing seasons. When I wrote in mid-June the air, even at high noon, was aquiver with bird song. Now from the porch where I am writing, I hear only the occasional caw of a crow from the distant woods, the crowing of a cock from a farmstead over the hill, and now and then the raucous notes of the starlings now gathered in great flocks. Whippoorwill has ceased to startle the quiet evening air with his weird alarm. Notes of the wood-thrush and veery no longer reach our listening ears at evening; robin and wren are silent; even the red-shouldered hawk, whose cry for a time startled the timid denizens of the field, has ceased. But one faithful singer, the choicest performer of all, still trills his evening songs. The hermit thrush is a persistent performer. We still keep our evening tryst with him in the pines a half mile away and always we feel amply rewarded for making the journey. Of late the number of performers has increased, and sometimes a half dozen are heard from distant points. But so clear and resonant are their notes, that all reach us, serene, distinct and appealing.

Now and again, especially in early morning and late afternoon, we hear the uncertain notes of the youngsters of the summer broods. They are taking their first lessons in the family repertoire. The orioles that nested in the orchard in June withdrew their brood to some less exposed place as soon as the fledglings were ready to fly. Now they are returned and the songsters are trying their hand at the vocal art. Bluebirds have appeared and we know the youngsters by their amateurish efforts at the *far-a-way, far-a-way* notes of their forbears, as well as from the bluish-gray dress which during the winter they will change for a costume in blue that, in its brilliancy, rivals the azure of the sky.

The seeing eye and the hearing ear no less than the sympathetic heart have large place in successful observation of Nature's ways. If one be on the watch, many creatures will be observed, oftentimes close about the homestead. Recently just at evening a huge blue heron heavily winged his way along the course of the brook toward the distant woods. His appearance was quite unexpected, for more often we associate this most picturesque of all our wild friends with some remote stream or pond. But here he was, in full view, and there was no mistaking him.

Our guide in the Maine woods this year told of visiting a heronry not far from our camp to destroy the young birds, on the ground that the favorite menu of great blue heron consists of many small trout. Well! I am convinced that when this bird finally becomes extinct, as it seems must be the result of this mistaken policy, the lakes and the streams will have lost one of their most interesting and characteristic denizens. Who would not today, if possible, restore the passenger pigeon, the heath hen, the wild turkey and other game birds that formerly lived here in abundance?

Occasionally a bittern drops down into the grass by the brookside, where he is quite lost to sight, so perfectly does his striped dress of brown and gray blend with his surroundings. One evening a bevy of wild ducks came hurtling over, mallards we thought, and disappeared in the dusk.

And so the procession of ever-changing scenes in Nature's pageantry marches by. What a delight may be had from watching the seasons as they pass in their stately march! Sometimes the exigency of the weather, rain or drought, heat or cold, hastens or retards their course. But the ultimate purpose of nature is seldom thwarted. The season of song and domestic life of our feathered friends recurs with strange precision: the flowers spring and grow, blossom and seed with a regularity that knows little variation. Nature is a bountiful, yes, a prodigal provider, and the richest of her largess is possessed only by those who sit patiently beside her byways, intent upon the charms of her inimitable artistry. Hers at its best is a mental bounty to be gathered only by the watchful and understanding.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

Southern Village

Up drowsy pathways where the sunlight's fingers
Close on dead dreams and faint forgotten things,
Under magnolia shade where starlight lingers
From ancient summers and long-buried springs,
Only the wraith of living ever tarries;
Something has been here that is lost and gone
Save when the south wind in the chinaberries
Sings with the evening and the widening dawn.

Out of the solitude a lean hound marks
A cotton wagon rumbling toward the gin
And clips the air a moment with his barks,
Then sleeps again. A mottled terrapin
Traces the dust. Then there is nothing more.
Silence has walked this golden way before.

—MYRTIS HUE MOODY, in *The Lyric*.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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A Marsh Farm in Norfolk (England). From an Oil Painting by Russell Reeve

All For Five-and-Thirty Shillings

Inishmore, the big island, carried a white lighthouse like the shaft of a cross on its bosom. As we steamed forward the island seemed to revolve on the sea, opening out on a view of the principal port, Kilronan, a mere village of small white houses mounting three tiers up, backed by the long, dark ridge of Aran's rocky backbone. A small yacht and one or two fishing-boats with lazy sails floated in the harbour. The end of the quay was so narrow that the crowd jostling there seemed by contrast large, although we don't suppose it contained twenty people. For the most part the members were either lean islanders, in their blue-and-cream homespun, or children never wearied by this weekly spectacle.

We asked a bystander if the islander recommended by Mr. B—— were present.

"Is it Mike MacDonaugh of Kilmurvy?" said he. "He is over there by the ship. You'll know him at once, for he has on a white cap and a grey waistcoat and a bit of a twinkle in his eye."

The cap and the waistcoat were sufficient for identity. The twinkle we had to take for granted, since our prospective host looked at us from under eyebrows that flourished like the eaves of an untrimmed thatch, in the deep shadow of which his blue eyes were almost invisible. But the twinkle had its echoes at the corner of his mouth, a signature that the most amateur of physiognomists could have read with half a glance. His large face beamed at us, and then, learning that the mechanical contraption, now dangling once more in mid-air and causing no end of excitement among the onlookers, was our property, he dashed into the crowd, and with a rich, booming voice took charge of the landing. . . .

The kitchen into which Mrs. MacDonaugh brought us had the satisfying simplicity which is the acme of a certain kind of comfort, not, indeed, the comfort of the saddlebag chair, which is only the comfort of laziness, but the comfort of the hardwood bench, a different kind of comfort altogether, difficult to explain to those who know it not, a kind of alert comfort in which no man is tempted to go to sleep in another's company.

The outside of the house had been disappointingly middle-class, but this kitchen was truer to the owners, more in harmony with the thick blue sweater and the twinkle in the eye. It was white, with a small window placed low, that cast flat illumination on to the figures of the enigmatic island women who sat stiffly against the whitewashed walls grasping their black shawls round their heads, sphinxes without secrets, no doubt, but here perfectly in setting. Over our heads dangled the formless lumps of bacon from which our future breakfasts and suppers would be sliced.

And before us was the oven, framed in a wide border of red brick, painted redder than nature and pointed with white. That oven was a mark of the MacDonaughs' prosperity; it burned coal, precious fuel of the few, for among many other things Michael was the local coal merchant, and could at least afford to consume his own commodity.

But this oven was more than a mere cooking-place; it was the rostrum. Here was your island lecture hall. On these few hard seats and rude benches the eager students of Irish sweated out their summer evenings trying their best to memorise that "go mbeannuigid Dia duit" should be pronounced guh many Djee-a ghuitch, and means "May God bless you." Five-and-thirty shillings a week Mrs. MacDonaugh asked for board, lodging and, had we wanted it, instruction. Probably it is the cheapest university in the British Isles; an academy run for love.—JAN and CORA GORDON, in "Three Lands on Three Wheels." (New York: Morrow.)

A PAINTER often experiences the tantalising appeal of some subject when circumstances do not permit him to contemplate it with ease. He remembers it as something to be sought for another day, and hopes that he will make its acquaintance again. Such subjects are usually encountered en route to another destination.

Traveling by rail between Norwich and Yarmouth, the painter had more than once noticed a lonely marsh farm that he decided he surely must picture by line or brush. Indeed, it was just such a scene as Rembrandt made immortal in a number of his etchings. But there was no railway halt, and the farm was situated as many miles east of Acle station as it was west of Great Yarmouth. Almost a stone's throw away, the route known as the New Road ran parallel, and as straight as the railway, for practically the same distance. Therefore the painter decided he must wait for the time when he could make the expedition by automobile.

Mountainous country certainly has wonderful charm, but surely no more than this typical bit of Norfolk marshland. The farmer and his wife were primitively apprehensive of the painter when he arrived. There must, they seemed to think, be something suspicious about a person who trudged the marsh footpath, and settled down to paint a ramshackle house surrounded by old "shuds." In the midst of this glorious solitude the painter felt the tensity of the atmosphere, the prying eyes at a distance and the state of unquiet.

Maybe the people at the farm thought the mood of weather was not compatible with honest picture making, since, instead of sunshine, there was an even distribution of dull gray light from a motionless, overcast sky. But the steadiness and equality of the light was superb; indeed, it was as devoid of anything to disturb the painter's calculations as any condition could be, change being imperceptible over a space of some hours. The richness of foreground colors could be studied at leisure, together with the values in the dim distance, where little gray and white windmills and herds of grazing cattle marched in endless recession. The effect of these conditions was one of extreme restfulness; the mills were still, and even the wild birds seemed asleep; fowls and horses moved languorously, unheard, in the vicinity. Occasionally, soft zephyrs played in the leaves of the olive gray willows turning them gently to silver. A motorcycle or other vehicle on the willow-fringed road near by, alone disturbed the quiet peace. Better conditions no painter could desire than are found here, beneath this vast gray dome.

The East-Indiaman Sets Sail

The jolly summer breezes called to the waiting Nautilus to make sail and away. The ship was ready to unfurl that tall and stately symmetry of canvas, like one cloud above another, which makes the square-rigged, deep-water vessel one of the most beautiful fabrics of man's handiwork.

There was the magic and mystery of the sea in the sight of this Nautilus, East-Indiaman, outward-bound. In the harbor of New York or Hamburg, she would have been robbed of much of this sentimental glamour, but here her presence lent to commerce an epic quality. She spoke eloquently of a closed era of high-hearted American achievement, of a pioneer spirit that had led the flower of American manhood into remote seas where no other merchant ships had sailed, that spirit which in later times conquered the western frontier and made empire in the wilderness.

Her first port of call was to be the Cape of Good Hope because Miss Penfold's great-grandfather, forsooth, had found his way thither ahead of all other American captains, navigating by means of "a few erroneous charts and maps and a Guthrie's Geography." . . .

Promptly at noon Captain Burdick, red-faced and vastly important, hauled to the masthead the Penfold house-flag, with the blue Maltese cross on the white background, which had been known aforetime to the ports and beaches of the Seven Seas.

All the harbor tugs forsook attendance upon coasting schooners and coal barges and puffed toward Penfold Wharf, every skipper eager for the honor of putting a line aboard the Nautilus. Captain Burdick waved them grandly away, and explained to Miss Penfold and Angela who were holding court on the quarter-deck: "There were no tugboats when this ship first went to sea, and I'm going to surprise these landlubbers. The wind is right and I propose to make sail and take her from dock just as she is."

The mill whistles were blowing twelve-thirty when he sung out to the first mate to send the men aloft. The sails were already loose on the yards and a lively breeze hummed through the stays. Presently the jib and foresail were set and the bow hawsers cast off, and the ship began to swing away. Her stern was still fast, and slowly she fell off until her bow pointed toward the open harbor mouth while the band played the lilting chorus which runs:

For the wind it is blowing and the tide is aflowing
And the good ship is tugging to be free.

With magical swiftness the tall masts were clothed with white canvas, sheer to the topgallant sails, and as the last mooring was released, the Nautilus moved away from the clamorous wharf as a bird gathers flight on outstretched pinions. Heeling slightly she gained steerage-way and veered to follow the channel, the bright copper of her shapely black hull flashed in the sunlight like a strip of molten gold. Presently a puff of feathery smoke gushed from a starboard port and then another as the deck battery boomed a farewell salute to the home port. Soon smaller flecks of sail soared above the lower canvas, for Captain Burdick was setting his royals, and all Stonehaven, massed along the waterfront, beheld a flawless sea picture, as beautifully complete as it was possible to fashion it.—RALPH D. PAINE, in "The Penfold Adventure." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Rowing Festival in Burma

Great numbers of people, not only those living on the lake, but from all parts of the Shan States, and even from Burma, attend this festival, always called the Hpaung-daw-u Festival.

The Intha are best known for their peculiar form of rowing; they use the leg instead of the arm. The man stands on the gunwale of the boat—which is the ordinary dug-out—with one leg and twists the other round the paddle, which is very long. He clips the blade with his toes. The butt of the paddle reaches to his shoulder, and is grasped in his hands. He thus gets a very good purchase on it, and can throw all his weight into the stroke. With a crew of six or eight, or even more men, they can get great way on, and with a boating song or sometimes only a grunting refrain, they move very fast. During the water festival the sacred images are carried in the royal barge, which is crowned by a seven-roofed pyathat, gilded and highly decorated; under its spreading canopy the images are deposited, while ten white umbrellas of state are held above them. The royal barge has a high prow carved like a bird's head, and is drawn by leg-rowers in several canoes and taken all round the lake. As the lake is reckoned to cover seventy square miles, this takes some time. In fact, the festival lasts for ten days. . . .

Certainly it is a very attractive and joyous scene. It is paddling, of course, but the crews keep perfect time and get a very formidable drive, helped by the emphasis of the chanty, as sailors were in the days of capstan bars, when steam was not. Besides the great ceremony of towing the royal barge there are local races and a sort of regatta, and as these became known crews were taken to Mandalay to compete with others in the moat, and even to Rangoon to try conclusions with rowing club eights.—SIR J. GEORGE SCOTT, in "Burma and Beyond" (London: Grayson & Grayson).

The Attic Window

It was just a tiny cottage perched on the side of a hill, with a steep bank rising behind the back windows, and the climbing high-road below the little row of wall-flower and hyacinths which bordered the front. Only two small rooms on the ground floor, two the same size above them, and one larger attic at the top. Mary was showing me around with touching joy and pride. She had been an old family servant for longer than my memory reached. Though she had left to marry, every spring-clean or house-move brought Mary hurrying in to help; for she was one of those simple countrywomen to whom hard work was a joy in itself, and cleanliness most certainly next to godliness. Now that her own family was grown and gone, and Mary and her husband had only their careful savings and the old-age pension, they had moved into this tiny place.

"You see, mum," she explained, "'tis plenty big enough for me and George, and it's nice to think we can't have no close neighbors, for there's no flat bits for building anywhere near."

I peeped from the kitchen window and saw the hill rising steeply all round. No wonder Mary's cottage, tucked on to this one small ledge, was so wee and snug. A little near the road, and noisy, perhaps. But Mary loved this.

"You see we're never dull or lonely, mum, what with all the cars and buses. George likes to sit and watch them pass. But you'd never believe the work there was to get the place clean when we come, what with dust and dirt and cobwebs and all. Nine times as I scrubbed these rooms, mum, before they was properly clean," and her eyes lit up with the joy of battle and the thought of banished dirt.

She had indeed worked to some purpose, for the whole place was spotless now, and the little front parlor all complete in the splendor of sofa and cottage piano. She took me up the twisty stairs which led into the front bedroom, only just big enough to hold the minimum of furniture. George could not manage the stairs right up to the top, so he and Mary used this room.

"But I'd like you to see the top room, mum, if you wouldn't mind the stairs."

She quaintly avoided calling it the attic, as if that innocent little word had a slightly derogatory meaning. Of course, I said I would love to see it, and wondered what treasure the attic held; for there was eagerness in her voice. It was quite an ordinary attic at first sight, only big by comparison with the other tiny rooms. But it had a large-paned window, and Mary opened this.

"And you see, mum, there's a view," she added, and waited for me to speak.

I went across to the window and looked out. Somehow I felt I would never tire of looking. Just below was a narrow little valley from which the opposite hill climbed steeply up, and over its sides sprawled cottages, all haphazard and climbing, too. The cottage roofs were of old stone tiles, mellow and lichen-covered, and the zigzag gardens lay across the hillside like a gay-colored patchwork quilt. It was quaintness itself, all crowded with detail, and so near it seemed that one could throw a stone across. The chuckle of the tiny stream could be faintly heard as it purled along the bottom.

To the right the view was wide and open. Here the big main valley lay spread out, patterned with climbing villages and softly wooded slopes. Right down its lovely sweeping length the shoulders of the hills struck upward, fold upon fold of them flowing away to the sky line, like the wings of a bird spread out in flight. Perched up here, looking out on it, one felt exhilarated and free. A sense of space and distance seemed to blow in on the wind, gathering up the widespread beauty into a part of one's own experience.

What would it matter if the kitchen were hot, or the front room dusty? There would always be the attic window. To look from it would wipe out the memory of an overbusy day, or the monotony of seeing only the things right under one's nose. If this were my little cottage, I thought, I would come up here every evening and let the view take possession of me. But Mary liked to enjoy her well-earned rest in the little parlor, sitting down where she could see the flowers in front and watch the road. I wondered if she had ever discovered the mysterious refreshment of a lovely view like that.

"Yes, Mary," I said at last, "it's wonderful. I should like to come and stay in your attic one day if you'll have me."

"Oh mum, I knew as you'd like it," she said, and clasped my hand in a glow of understanding. "I comes up here sometimes if I'm bothered, and just looks out of the window. And I don't never go downstairs again without feeling better. It seems as how there's something out there as makes you feel quite different. George likes to watch the road and the people, but I loves my window, mum."

Yes, Mary had undoubtedly discovered the precious secret.

R. B.

Bird Song

See how on every bough the birds express
In their sweet notes their happiness.
They all enjoy and nothing spare;
But on their mother nature lay their care:
Why then should man, the lord of all below
Such troubles choose to know,
As none of all his subjects undergo?

—JOHN DRYDEN, in "The Indian Emperor."

"The heart's perennial youth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a generally recognized fact that with the progress made in world thinking within the last fifty or sixty years belief in and fear of old age with its attendant beliefs have diminished to a marked degree. Christian Science and its application to the affairs of men have had much to do with this through correction of the beliefs of mortals regarding age and decrepitude.

While the wisdom that as a general rule seems to come only through experience may be desirable to mortals, yet every individual in his heart desires to remain young, in spirit at least. Through the daily consistent study and application of Christian Science there are those all over the world who are finding that they can retain youthful, happy, trustful thoughts; and such thinking is undeniably reflected in improved bodily conditions.

Jesus' love of little children and his many references to the desirability of trustful, childlike thinking evidence the fact that those who would be his true followers must cultivate this quality in their thinking. The kingdom of heavenly harmony is maintained only by true, spiritual thinking. Christ Jesus said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."

The real man, as shown in Christian Science, is not material and mortal, but spiritual and immortal. It is clear that men manifest and express themselves in their thoughts, and the quality of their thought is evidenced in outward expression or manifestation. If they are filled with joy, gratitude, love, and kindliness, they naturally express these thoughts in daily deeds. Youth in general is joyful, happy, free, and added years cannot rule out these true thoughts, these spiritual qualities of immortal Mind. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has said (p. 265): "The senses represent birth as untimely and death as irresistible, as if man were a weed growing apace or a flower withered by the sun and nipped by untimely frosts; but this is true only of a mortal, not of a man in God's image and likeness. The truth of being is perennial, and the error is unreal and obsolete."

Any flower lover knows the satisfaction gained from stocking his garden with perennials. After being planted they require very little care, but grow and bloom each year with added loveliness, offering to all their beauty and fragrance. May not the life of one who is learning to abide by the teachings of Christian Science be somewhat comparable to the perennials? Is not his daily experience filled with beauty and fragrance, and is it not shared unselfishly with all about him? Perhaps there are seasons when he seems to be unfruitful, when his thoughts fail to appear in blossom; but all the while, like the perennial plant, he is gaining strength and making ready for the flowering season that is sure to come. The student of Christian Science has his problems; his days may not all be filled with joy. Because of the generally accepted belief of life in matter he may have his trials and disappointments as others do, but he finds that if he is faithful in tending his garden of thought, applying the truth to his problems, he is sure to see right outward results made manifest in due season.

The glad and joyous activity of the student of Christian Science is not an overzealous or ecstatic sense of joy. It is an abiding conviction, an inward joy that fills his thinking by reason of the fact that he knows that as a child of God he is entitled to all that is good and beautiful, to all that makes for peace and happiness. He knows that from this basis his "joy may be full." Instead of yielding to thoughts of age and inactivity, he finds that he is joyously expanding into "newness of life" and wider fields of usefulness. Some lines from a hymn that savors of this undying activity are beautiful in this connection:

"O Life that maketh all things new,
The blooming earth, the thoughts of men;
Our pilgrim feet, wet with Thy dew,
In gladness hither turn again.

. . . . . .

"One in the freedom of the truth,
One in the joy of paths untrod,
One in the heart's perennial youth,
One in the larger thought of God."

Music Hill

(Weston, Connecticut)

On nights when stellar luminaries play
Their silent symphony above, we take
The road back into Weston where you make
The most of Wagner in a rustic way.
Past ticket-barn, we seek the grassy slope
That deepest silence of a brilliant sky
And cadences of violins may vie
To carry us to realms of cosmic scope.

Sometimes a feathered songster, quite in key,
Will chirp an obbligato clear and shrill;
Or Nibelungen's strains along this hill
May sometimes hush the avian harmony.
Music among the evening woods, I hold,
Unravels magic that no day has told.

HENRY DAVIS NADIS.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Sharp Rally In Stocks Follows Early Downturn

Market Reverses Its Trend After Forenoon Sag—Moderate Activity

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Stocks reversed their trend in late trading today after a forenoon sag under heaviness in gold mining shares, alcohols and others.

Utilities and oils moved higher in moderate demand. Early losses of one to more than three points were canceled or reduced by U. S. Steel, New York Central, Allied Chemical, U. S. Smelting, National Distillers, American Telephone, Chrysler, Alaska Juneau, Dome and Cerro de Pasco.

Consolidated Gas, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Amerada, Houston Oil and Nickel showed small net advances.

Transfers approximated 2,500,000.

The oils received some support, Standard of New Jersey, Atlantic Refining, Houston and others recovering fractions to around a point.

Market Opinion Divided

With market opinion uncertain as to just how much, if any, inflation was portended in the gold decree, many traders who bought stocks yesterday for a quick turn decided, in the face of various uncertainties, to relinquish them and wait for the sizable reaction which has been expected in some quarters.

At the same time, sentiment was not too pessimistic. Of interest to proponents of the advance was the statement of General Johnson, NRA Administrator, that some 2,000,000 persons had been returned to work under the egis of the blue eagle. The General estimated that this number represented, at the lowest conjecture, an increase of some $30,000,000 in weekly pay rolls and a large addition to the yearly purchasing power of the public.

The growing easiness of money rates was further exemplified when the New York Stock Exchange, early in the session, announced a reduction of the call money renewal rate from 1 per cent to ¾ of 1 per cent. The outside call rate has been at ¾ for several weeks, and the downward readjustment of the official rate was interpreted as an authoritative recognition of the plentifulness of funds.

Bond Market Quiet

Except in a few instances in the domestic corporation list, changes in bond prices were narrow today. The market's tone was fairly steady with trading in light volume. High grade varieties were firm.

There were some soft spots in the secondary rail group, reflecting for the most part apathy on the part of traders. Allegheny Corporation issues were soft despite the increase in the Chesapeake & Ohio dividend which increases Allegheny's income.

Minor fractional recessions also occurred in some loans of the Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Great Northern, and Pennsylvania. Southern Pacific 4½s climbed nearly a point.

Utilities, including the communications issues, gave another inactive performance. Industrial issues were mixed with some sizable gains in theater descriptions.

Barring Argentine 6s and a few others, the foreign division presented a firm front. British 5½s were down a small fraction while French issues ruled slightly above the previous day's levels. Reich bonds were generally higher, the Argentine loan dropped rather sharply on small sales.

U. S. Governments were firm and quiet. Principal dealings were in Liberty 4th 4¼s and Treasury 3s.

Call Money Renewed At ¾ of 1 P. C. On The Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Call money on the New York Stock Exchange renewed today at ¾ of 1 per cent compared with the 1 per cent rate which had been in effect since April 13 of this year.

The last time call loans were available at so low an official figure was on Aug. 25, 1908.

Unofficially, money has been available at ¾ of 1 per cent for some time, although the stock exchange money desk held to the higher figure.

The new rate conforms with the easier tone of credit accommodations generally in the last few weeks.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	27¾	29¾	Manhattan	28¼	30¼
City	30	32	Public	34½	36
Commercial	135	145	Textile	42	47
Fifth Av	1095	1195	Trade Bank	18	25
First, N Y	1435	1535	Yorkville	30	40
Lafayette	7	10			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	60	65	Fulton	345	370
Banca C I	142	160	Guaranty	315	340
Bk NY&T	354	374	Irving	19	22
Broux	10	13	Kings Co	1880	1980
Brooklyn	111	121	Law Tit&G	8½	10½
Cn Hanover	138	148	M'fact'rers	16½	19½
Chemical	38½	41½	New York	97	105
County	36	40	Title Guar	21	24
Empire	30	34	Unit States	1675	1725

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	38½	39½	Merchants	270	
N Shawmut	23¼	27¼	Second Nat	98	

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2	3½	Harris T&S	235	270
Cont Ill Bk	63	66	Northern Tr	465	485
First Nat	104	110			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	34	36	Home	20	24
Am Alliance	15	18	North River	16½	19½
Gt American	17	20	Spgfld Fire	32¼	47½
Hartford	44½	54½	U S Fire	29½	32¼

Bridgeport Banks Closed

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 30—Three Bridgeport banks were closed by order of state bank commissioner. They were Connecticut Bank & Trust Co., West Side Trust Co., and American Bank & Trust Co. Notice posted at West Side Bank & Trust Co. stated it was ordered to close by bank examiners because of closing of two other banks in the city.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 30	Last Aug. 29
13⅜	3		Adams Express	7600	11	10⅜	11	
77	34	.6	Adams Exp pf	400	89	87½	87½	87½
21⅝	8	1	Adams Mills	10	67½	67½	67½	11¼
13½	8½		Addressograph	150	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
9⅜	1¾		Advance Rumely	1500	11¼	11	11¼	
11⅛	8¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	8300	7¾	7	7	11½
107¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	600	87¼	87	87¼	87¼
4	½		Airway Elec App	1400	10¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
33⅝	21⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	400	27⅜	26¾	26¾	26¾
8¼	⅞		Allegheny Corp	89400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21⅝	7¼		Allegh pf ww	32400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
143⅜	79¾	6	Allied Chem	1100	151¼	146	151¼	151¼
36⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	4200	14¾	13⅝	14¼	16¼
34	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	3900	20¾	19	20	
8¼	⅝		Amal Leather	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
40	8		Amal Leather pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
44¾	18½	2	Amerada	100	31½	31½	31½	6¾
35	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	4600	48¼	41	44¾	44¾
38½	6		Am Bank Note	200	29½	29	29½	29
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	1400	39¾	39¾	39¾	41¾
18⅝	1		Am Beet Sugar	30	47	47	47	21
58	32		Am Beet Sug pf	200	11¾	11¼	11¼	12
42½	9⅝	.60	Am Brake S&F	110	48	48	48	
97½	40¼	4	Am Can	1000	98	93½	93½	93½
39¾	8⅛		Am Car & Fdry	9400	32	30½	32	32½
99¾	15		Am Car & F pf	7300	93½	90	93	93½
14	1¾		Am Ch'n	600	46¼	46	46	32½
51¾	24	31	Am Chicle	100	8	8	8	47½
89⅜	13		Am Com Alcohol	300	48⅜	46¼	46¾	46¾
6	1		Am Encaustic T	28100	66¼	67½	66	66½
13	3½		Am European	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
19¾	3½		Am & For Pow	72500	9¼	8½	8½	10
44⅞	7¾		Am & For Pow pf	1000	38¾	38	38	38
27½	4⅝		Am & For Pw 3pf	400	18½	17¾	17¾	17¾
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1900	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
57½	13⅛		Am Hide & L	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	18⅝
17⅛	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
15⅝	6¼		Am Ice	3700	11¼	10¾	10¾	11¼
3½	¾		Am International	5100	12	11½	12	11⅞
39¼	5⅞		Am La France	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	10⅜
63	17¾		Am Locomotive	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅜	3⅛		Am Loco pf	1100	24½	23	23½	
30½	17	1½	Am Metal	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	34½
19⅞	4		Am News	4900	21⅜	19¼	21	20⅝
41¼	9⅞	1⅛	Am Power & Lt	10	27	27	27	30¾
19	4⅜		Am P&L 6% pf	10600	13¼	12½	13¼	12⅝
31⅝	5¾		Am Radiator	800	27¾	27	27	12¾
4⅛	¾		Ab Rolling Mill	11900	16⅞	16	16½	16¾
36⅜	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	500	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
42½	10⅝		Am Shipbuilding					34
73	20½		Am Smelt & R pf	100	25¼	25	25¼	27
27	4¾		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	79⅜	79½	79½	79½
37	21½		Am Steel Fdries	300	30	29¾	30	
112⅛	88	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	52¾	52	52	60½
134⅜	84½	9	Am Sug Ref pf	900	65½	63	65	65
37⅝	10		Am Tel & Tel	100	110½	110½	110½	110½
80	35		Am Type F pf	18500	129	126½	127½	128½
43¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	10	27	27	27	28¾
35⅛	9½	1	Am W W&E ct	6800	37	36	37	38½
17	6		Am Wat Wks	2900	34¾	34	34¾	34¾
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen	200	70	70	70	70
22½	5		Am Woolen pf	1100	14¼	13½	13⅝	13¾
39½	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	900	52½	51¾	52	52½
39¾	9¾	1	Anchor Cap	37600	18¼	17½	18	18¼
90	41	7	Archer Daniels	1100	28¼	28	28	27½
7¾	1½		Armour Del pf	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
5	¾		Armour Ill A	300	81	80	80	80
93	7		Armour Ill B	5900	5¼	4¾	5	5
7	1½		Armour Ill pf	3700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9⅛	3½		Armold Constable	7100	59	55	55½	58
5¼	⅞		Art Metal Const	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30	3¼		Asso Apparel Ind	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	5½
80⅛	34⅝		Asso Dry Goods	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
79¾	50	5	Atchison T&SF	900	18¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
59	16½		Atchison pf	1500	70½	67	68¼	70
21⅞	12	1	Atl Coast Line	900	71	70½	70¾	71½
81½	61	6	Atl Refining	1000	52	50¼	50¾	52
16	1½		Atlas Powder pf	5600	39¼	38¾	39¼	39
44¼	31½	2	Atlas Tack	100	79	78	78	
9⅜	⅞		Auburn Auto	1400	18¼	17½	18¼	18
3	13	1	Austin Nichols	11600	8¾	8¼	8¼	6½
16⅜	5½		Austin Nichols A	50	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
			Aviation Corp Del	16200	12	11⅜	11⅜	12

—B—

17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	21900	14⅜	14	14⅜	14½
6	2		Baldwin Loco pf	100	44	44	44	44
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	26500	35¾	34½	34⅝	38
39¼	7¾	2	Balt & Ohio pf	1900	37	36¾	36¾	38
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1100	39¾	39	39¾	39¾
100¾	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	110	110	110	105¼
11	3		Barnsdall A	2500	10	9½	10	9¾
27	7		Beatrice Cream	400	17¾	17	17	17½
85	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	75	75	75	75
12½	3½		Belding Hem	1000	11	10⅞	11	10¾
15	14	1½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
21¼	6⅛		Beneficial Loan	500	14	17⅜	14	14
31½	9		Bendix Aviation	11400	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅜
48¼	10¼		Best & Co	400	67½	39	40	41
82	25½		Bethlehem Steel	12400	31	31	31	30¼
39½	8½		Beth Steel pf	400	67½	39	40	41
19¾	4¾		Bigelow Sanford	120	22½	22	22	67
54½	9½	1	Blaw Knox	900	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
37⅝	18	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	48¼	46	46¾	47½
21⅝	5½		Borden	3900	28	27⅝	28	27½
14⅝	2⅝		Borg Warner	3700	20¼	19	19⅞	20
18⅝	7½		Briggs Mfg	5400	12	11¾	11¾	12
61¼	21¾		Briggs & Strat	100	17	17	17	17
53½	28	3	Brooklyn Man T	600	33	32½	33	32⅞
18½	1¾		Brown Shoe	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
4¼	½		Brunswick Balke	400	11	11	11	11
12½	2		Bruns Terminal	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¾	¾		Bucyrus Erie	300	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10
35	3		Budd Mfg	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	10½
5¾	1		Budd Mfg pf	500	24	23½	23½	24
13¼	2¼		Budd Wheel	50	24	23½	23½	23½
3	½		Bullard	500	4	3¾	3¾	4
13	1⅜		Bulova Watch	100	8½	8½	8½	8
30⅝	6½	.40	Burns Bros pf	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	9
9	1		Burroughs Add	10	9	9	9	3½
23½	7½		Bush Terminal	2900	17	16⅜	16½	16½
4¼	½		Bush T Bldgs pf	800	7	7	7	7
2¾			Butte Cop & Zinc	40	14	14	14	14
43¼	8½		Butte & Superior	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			Byers	600	2	2	2	2¾

—C—

34⅜	7¾		Calif Packing	200	27½	27½	27½	28½
2¼	½		Callahan Z & L	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	2800	31⅜	29¾	30½	31⅜
41⅜	7½		Canada Dry	2800	31⅜	29¾	30½	31⅜
30½	7½		Canadian Pacific	2800	31⅜	29¾	30½	31⅜
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	10600	17½	16½	16¾	17½
12½	3		Capital Admin	300	28½	27	27	28½
103½	30¼		Case Thresh	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
39¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	10700	79	73¾	77	77¾
58⅞	4⅛		Celanese Corp	47400	24	23	23¾	24
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	44½	44½	45¼	47¼
7⅝	3⅛		Cerro de Pasco	24000	37¾	34½	35¾	38½
53½	14⅞	2	Certain-Teed	200	5	4⅞	5	5½
49¼	24⅜	2½	Chesapeake Corp	3100	50¼	46¼	46¼	51
8½	½		Ches & Ohio	2900	48¾	47⅛	47¾	48¾
47⅜	34	3	Chi & E Ill pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt West	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
11¾	1		Chi & Gt W pf	400	13½	12½	12½	12½
18½	1½		Chi Mil & St P	2300	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
16	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	12300	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝
34¾	2		Chi & N'western	11500	13¼	12½	12⅝	13⅞
12⅞	2½		Chi & N'west pf	400	22	22	22	13
25⅛	5½		Chi Pneu Tool	1000	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	25
10⅜	2		Chi Pneu T pf	1200	22	21⅝	22	21⅞
15	2⅜		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	7	7	7	7
34	5	1	Chi RI&P 6%	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
21½	6		Chiksha Cot O	700	8¾	8½	8½	8½
47⅞	7¾		Chile Copper	40	17½	16¾	17½	17½
25⅞	7½	2	Chrysler	98700	46	43	44¾	45¾
3⅝	¼		City Ice & Fuel	400	19	18	18	18¾
14⅛	5		City Stores	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
22⅜	7		Clark Equipment	350	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
21⅞	3		Colgate-Palm-P	700	18½	18	18⅛	18⅛
17⅜	3½		Collins & Aikman	5200	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	20¼
54	16		Colo Fuel & Ir	600	7	6½	6¾	7
51	15¼		Colo P & I pf	10	23	23	23	23
28½	9	.80a	Colo & Southern	150	42¾	42	42	42¾
83	59	6	Columbia Gas	18300	20½	19¼	19½	19⅝
34½	6¾		Columbia G pf A	100	77	77	77	
71½	23½	2	Columbia Bc vtc	300	23	22	22	
18½	1¾		Columbian Carb	2800	68½	62½	64½	67½
16½	4		Comm Cr 7% pf	30	24½	24½	24½	68¾
95	70	6½	Comm Credit	9600	16¾	15½	16½	21
24¾	18⅛		Comm Cred ipf	200	93	92½	93	93
43½	18	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	50	24½	24	24½	22
57½	9	.80	Comm Inv Tr	2200	38½	37½	38½	39
18⅝	7¼		Comm Solvents	65600	38	37	38	38
61¼	21¾	1	Comwlth & So	9500	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
53⅞	28	.80	Comwlth&S pf	300	37½	37½	37½	37½
14⅜	5½		Congoleum Nairn	3300	45½	45	45	44
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Film 1 pf	100	34½	33¾	33½	33½
99	63	5	Consol Gas	15400	81	80¼	80¾	80¾
15¾	9		Consol Gas pf	200	90¾	90¼	90¼	90¼
10⅝	1½		Consol Oil	17400	13¾	12¾	13¼	13¼
3¼	⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10¼	1½		Consol Textile	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	¼		Container A	3900	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
18¼	3		Container B	1800	3¾	3½	3½	3½
1½	½		Cont Baking A	700	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	61	61	61	61
17⅜	3½		Cont Can	4400	68¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
38⅛	16½	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	800	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
6	1		Cont Insurance	200	30	30	30	
19¼	4⅞		Cont Motors	1700	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
90¾	45¾	3	Cont Oil	9500	17½	16¾	17½	17½
7½	2⅜		Corn Products	3700	84½	82½	83½	83½
39½	23		Cosden Oil	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
14⅜	2¼		Cream of Wheat	1800	31½	30¾	30¾	31
65	14¼		Crosley Radio	200	10	10	10	10
31	6		Crown Cork & S	800	47½	46½	46½	48¾
8½	1		Crown Cork pf	100	97	97	97	
60⅜	16		Crown Zellerbach	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
4⅝	⅛		Crucible Steel pf	100	49	49	49	49½
16	2½		Cuba Co	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11⅜	1½		Cuba Ry pf	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	
50½	20¼	2½	Cuban Am Sug	200	8	7¾	8	
4¾	1¼		Cudahy Packing	300	31	30¾	30¾	31
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	800	3	2¾	2¾	3
			Curtiss-Wright A	3800	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼

—D—

8¾	1⅜	.60	Davega St	500	8½	8¼	8¼	
18⅜	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	300	14½	13	14	8¾
48	5¾		Deere & Co	8700	36¾	33¾	34	8¾
53⅜	37⅜		Del & Hudson	4100	21¾	20	20¾	36½
19⅜	17¼		Del Lack & W	15600	38	35¼	36¼	38
29⅛	17⅛	1	Denver R G pf	1200	32	31¼	31½	32
38⅞	13	1½	Diamond Match	300	12	12	12	11¾
12	3		Dome Mines	35600	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
10⅝	2⅜	.75	Douglas A	3600	18¼	17¾	18	18
23½	3⅞	3	Dresser	1900	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛
117	60	6	du Pont de Nem	100	77½	77½	77½	
28⅜	9⅛	1	du Pont deb	9700	82¾	79¾	81¾	83½
			Duplan Silk	800	11	11	11	11

—E—

89¾	49	3	Eastman Kodak	3600	85⅝	83½	84	84
18	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	900	13½	13	13½	13½
8¼	⅝		Eitingon Schild	700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1800	23¼	22½	23	22½
88½	78¼	7	Elec-Auto-Lt pf	400	97	97	97	97
4	1		Elec Boat	400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
18	2½		Elec & Mus Ind	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15⅜	2½		Elec Pow & Lt	3600	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
32⅝	6¼		Elec Pow & L pf	400	21¾	20	21	20½
84	31	3	El Pwr&L 6% pf	300	51½	51½	51½	51½
16⅜	4		Elec Ste Battery	100	18¾	17½	18	19½
47	18½	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	47½
13¾	6½	1	Engineers Pub S	400	7½	7½	7½	8¼
23¼	3¼		Engineers P S 5pf	200	37½	37½	37½	
18½	1¾		Equitable Off Bld	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
4¼	½		Erie RR	3600	24¾	23	23¾	24¾
23¼	3¼		Erie RR 1pf	400	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¾
18¼	2		Erie RR 2pf	400	25¾	25¼	25¼	24½
7½	⅝	3a	Eureka Vacuum	600	19¼	19	19¼	20
11¾	10	¼	Evans Products	200	4	4	4	10
			Exchange Buffet	30	10¼	10¼	10¼	10

—F—

4⅞	2		Fed Screw W	100	3	3	3	3
6¾	1½		Fed Water Serv	300	3¾	3¼	3¼	4
9⅜	1¾		Fed'd Dept Sto	400	25	25	25	
30	7½	.60	Firestone T & R	2600	27¾	25¾	26¼	26¾
11⅝	3¾	.40	Firstn T&R pf A	2800	37½	35¼	36¾	37½
78	45	2½	First Nat Stores	200	72	71½	72	72
70¾	42		Florsheim Shoe A	100	15	15	15	87
19⅝	7½		Follansbee B	100	15	15	15	
23	2¼		Foster-Wheeler	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
26¼	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	800	18½	17⅞	18¼	18
25⅜	2		Foundation	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
18¼	16¼		Fox Film A	100	22	21¾	22	22½
42¾	16½	3	Freeport Texas	200	13½	13¼	13¼	16
31	9		Fuller pr pf	1700	43½	43½	43½	43½

—G—

8⅝	1		Gabriel Snub A	800	5	4½	4½	8
13	3½		GenAm Inv	300	10¾	9¾	9¾	10
43⅝	13½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1850	39½	38¼	38¼	39
7	4¼		Gen Asphalt	4500	22½	20¾	21	22½
20⅜	11½	1	Gen Baking	900	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
10⅜	3½		Gen Baking pf	900	104½	104½	104½	104½
13⅝	10⅛	.60	Gen Bronze	90	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
13⅝	10⅛	.60	Gen Electric	200	8	7¾	8	8
39⅝	24⅜		Gen Elec Sp	24700	25¾	24	24¾	25¾
3⅜	1.80		Gen Foods	600	122¾	121	121	121
18½	3		Gen Gas & E A	3100	37⅞	37	37¼	37¾
6	1¼		Gen G&E cv pf	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
71	24½	2.00	Gen Ital Edison	100	12	12	12	11¾
38¼	3		Gen Mills	200	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¾
10	1		Gen Motors	300	32¾	31¾	32	34
3¾			Gen Print Ink	98600	34¼	32⅝	33½	36
13⅝	1		Gen Pub Service	90	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4⅝			Gen Ry Signal	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅝			Gen Realty	400	43	41½	43	43¾
20¾	9⅝		Gen Refractories	800	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
49⅜	5		Gillette Saf Raz	200	15¾	15	15	15
7⅝	3		Gillette S R pf	1400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
			Gimbel Bros	100	55	55

Financial: News and Comment

Australian Wool Market Opening Holds Interest

Sharp Increase in Prices—99,000 Bales Offered—Clip Shortage

All eyes in Wooldom have been focussed on the opening of the new season in Australia, which ushers in the new season for the southern hemisphere. The opening series of the Australian season commenced Monday in Sydney, where in the eight days ending Sept. 7, there are being offered 99,000 bales.

It was the expectation that prices would show a substantial rise over the close of the last season in June; say, about 15 per cent. It was nothing short of surprising, then, to find that prices were upon Monday, close to 25 per cent, compared with June, and on the basis of sterling exchange then and now, there was an additional 6 per cent increase in the landed cost of the whole which might be bought for importation to this market.

Opening Offerings

The offering, as is apt to be the case at the opening of the season, left much to be desired from the American point of view. On the opening day the offering comprised almost wholly wools of the continental top-making style, and Japan, France and England were the chief buyers, Germany buying little and this country hardly anything. For 64-70s average top-making wools of this type, the clear landed cost, in bond, was figured at about 56 to 57 cents, Boston, which with duty added of 34 cents a pound, clean content, means wool costing 90 cents, and that for average top-making wools hardly up to the standard of wools usually imported to this country.

On the second day of the series, yesterday, there were a few superior 60-64s combing wools offered, similar to our better fine and fine medium domestic territory wools in grade but worth 8 to 9 cents a pound, clean basis, more than our wools because the fleeces are carefully skirted, and these wools were bringing 20½ pence in the grease, or the equivalent on sterling at $4.57, or 58½ cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston, which, with duty added, would be equal to 82½ cents.

Shortage in Australia

The opening of the Australian market this season is of more than usual importance to the wool trade all over the world, particularly because of the shortage of 100,000,000 pounds in the Australian clip and more particularly in this country because of the fact that wool here is in unusually short supply for this time of the year, the unsold portion of this year's clip being estimated at about 175,000,000 pounds with eight months before the next new domestic clip commences to arrive in any volume. On account of this situation it is the common expectation that it will be necessary to import this season a very considerable weight of wool.

Therefore, it is not strange to hear that dealers in Boston have shown some tendency to mark up prices on their present holdings of wool. There has been no general mark-up in prices yet but the recent predictions that $1 wool, clean basis, for the better fine qualities in wool before the end of the year would be realized, seems not unlikely to come true. With English and Continental as well as Japanese buyers keen for wools in Australia and the Southern Hemisphere, generally, it could easily happen that prices would rise all over the world 10 to 15 cents a pound—clean basis—above current levels. In this country with the NRA program gaining momentum steadily, it seems inevitable that prices for wool goods of all sorts should be considerably higher.

That the manufacturers are inclined to the opinion that wool values will be dearer is rather evident from the fact that they have been free buyers of wool again in the last week or two; in fact, there has been much more wool sold in August than is usually the case and the average weekly sales through the month appear to have been larger than the normal average weekly sales.

Piece Goods Sales Good

It is currently reported in well-informed quarters that sales of piece-goods in New York and elsewhere have been above the average, too, for the month of August, both in standard men's wear worsteds and in women's dressgoods and cloakings. Topmakers, as well as weavers, have been good buyers of wool and the undertone of the markets has been especially strong.

Half-blood combing wools have been in fair request at 75@78 cents, clean basis, for territory good to choice wools and Ohio wools of this quality have been selling at 33@34 cents in the grease.

Medium wools are getting scarcer and scarcer and some holders want 40 cents in the grease for any bright Ohio or Michigan wools they may have, while others might consider 38 cents for a limited quantity of such wool.

Woolen wools have been hardly so active as the worsted descriptions but they have been selling at firm rates and in some cases higher prices have been secured.

Ohio fine clothing wools-greasy-have been selling at around 27 cents; half-blood clothing at around 28 cents and the best three-eighths clothing is commanding a premium at 33@34 cents.

Carpet wools have been rather slow but imports against old contracts have been fairly considerable, with 22 @25 cents still firmly quoted as the clean cost on all the best descriptions.

Mohair and other miscellaneous fibers have been very strong and supplies of such fibers abroad are getting in short supply. Interest in the new fall mohair clip is growing as it commences to be shorn.

Warnings Against Gambling in Gold

By the Associated Press

Johannesburg, S. Af., Aug. 30

WARNINGS from London against gambling on a further increase in the price of gold caused a sharp reaction in the market here today, when most shares returned to their levels of four days ago.

The market became calm, pending an announcement regarding the price, after uneasy speculators had liquidated their holdings.

Thawing Out Bank Deposits Aid To Purchasing Power

President Urged to Raise Price Level and Restore Bank Assets Value

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—More purchasing power can be released by unfreezing bank deposits than through the Government's public works program, maintains the committee for the nation in a survey of the banking situation.

In a statement issued through J. H. Rane Jr., chairman of the organization, the committee asks President Roosevelt to use his emergency powers immediately to raise the price level and restore value to frozen bank assets. Four specific steps are urged upon the President.

"The Treasury Department's statements to the public," says the committee, "do not disclose the real seriousness of the frozen bank situation.

"The total of frozen deposits in commercial banks alone is around $7,500,000,000. The total of deposits in all commercial banks now operating without restrictions has been reduced to $31,750,000,000. Thus, nearly 20 per cent of the deposit circulating medium of the country is frozen.

"A government liquidating corporation to carry bank assets until values are restored would probably pay out better than investment in public works and release even greater purchasing power."

These are the four recommendations which the committee urged upon the President:

1. Issue currency against frozen bank assets sufficient to pay a substantial part of frozen deposits amounting to about $7,500,000,000.

2. Reorganize and coördinate various federal agencies dealing with bank reopenings, putting them all under one competent head.

3. Have the Federal Government carry for a reasonable time all frozen bank assets to which value will be restored by a rise in the price level.

4. Make immediate use of emergency monetary powers to reduce the dollar to its normal purchasing power and raise the price level.

Bond Issue Offered By Montreal Bank

MONTREAL—Issue of $13,500,000 Montreal 4½ per cent bonds, maturing serially from 1934 to 1948, is being offered by a Canadian syndicate headed by Bank of Montreal at prices varying from 100.12 for the 1934 maturity to 96.30 for the 1948 maturity. Yields range from 4.30 per cent to 4.85 per cent.

Proceeds will provide moneys to replace proceeds of a special tax now abolished, and to take care of expenditures over and above revenues for Jan. 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934. Change in the fiscal year, recently authorized, made necessary raising funds to take care of expenditures in a normally lean, revenue period during early months of the calendar year. The city has imposed a special tax, proceeds of which will take care of capital and interest of the new serial bond issue.

Westinghouse Electric August Bookings Rise

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—August bookings of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will surpass the like month last year, culminating a steady increase each month since January, said N. G. Symonds, vice-president in charge of sales.

While bookings for the year to date are running about 12 per cent behind last year, Mr. Symonds estimates that by Oct. 1 the total for the like 1932 period will have been surpassed. Bookings are still climbing, while at this time last year they were steadily declining.

For the first six months of this year bookings were about 25 per cent behind last year. With August about 15 per cent ahead of July, Mr. Symonds estimates bookings this quarter will approximate slightly less than $20,000,000, against $17,557,964 the preceding quarter and $14,128,064 the third quarter of last year.

Morris Plan Has Large Increase in Applications

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—During the first 17 days following the announcement on Aug. 8, last, by the Morris Plan Company of New York of its new policy of easing repayment requirements, the company had 7592 applications for loans totaling $2,180,090.

Compared with the same number of days in the preceding month, when the company had 5456 applications for loans totaling $1,896,800, these figures represent an increase of 28 per cent.

Virginian Railway

Virginian Railway Company reports July net income of $369,708 after taxes and charges, compared with $108,642 in July, 1932.

Japanese Cotton Spinning Leaders Here to Confer

Buying More American Cotton Due to Heavier Indian Import Duty

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—A delegation of five representatives of the cotton spinning industry of Japan arrived in this city yesterday en route to London where they will attend a conference with British cotton spinning interests on the subject of Anglo-Japanese competition in the world cotton goods trade.

The delegation consists of G. Okada of Naigai Wata Spinning Company of Osaka, M. Kawaguchi of Toyo Cotton Mill of Osaka, K. Mimura of Dai Nippon Spinning Mill of Osaka, G. Miyako of Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill of Toyko, and T. Tamagaki, Secretary of Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, of Osaka. They will sail for London tonight on the S. S. Majestic.

The delegation spent the greater portion of yesterday at the Cotton Exchange. The members of the delegation are among the largest buyers of American cotton and they were interested observers of the futures trading operations.

To Hold Three Conferences

Mr. Okada, in stating the mission of the delegation, said that he and his associates are to confer with representatives of the British spinning industry at London, while there are to be two conferences held at Simla, India, one of them between representatives of the British, Indian and Japanese spinning interests, and the other between representatives of the Japanese and Indian Governments. All three conferences are to deal with phases of the subject of Anglo-Japanese competition.

The conferences have been brought about by the great expansion in exports of cotton goods by Japan, at the expense of British trade, particularly in exports to India, and by the efforts of the British interests to overcome the Japanese competition by having India impose an import duty of 75 per cent on Japanese goods while the duty on British goods is 25 per cent. India has also served notice, Mr. Okada said, that on Oct. 10 it will abrogate its existing commercial treaty with Japan by which it extends to Japan most favored nation treatment.

"The imposition by India of a 75 per cent duty on imports of cotton goods from Japan while the Indian duty on imports of British goods is only 25 per cent has greatly hurt Japan's export trade with India," said Mr. Okada. "The abrogation of the commercial treaty by India will leave India in a position to impose higher duties on imports of cotton goods from Japan than it levies on cotton goods imported from other countries. This matter is so serious for us that we have been obliged to notify India that we will not buy Indian cotton.

Not Buying Indian Cotton

"Since the first of May, Japanese spinners have not bought any Indian cotton and we do not intend to buy any until India treats us more fairly. We normally buy about 1,500,000 bales of Indian cotton a year, and we shall have to buy this cotton from other countries, particularly from America, if we do not buy it from India. When the Japanese spinners stopped buying Indian cotton they had considerable cotton on hand, and so this has not yet resulted in increased buying of other growths, but it will be necessary to buy other growths more freely when these reserve supplies have been exhausted.

"There is a feeling in the British cotton trade that we have captured British trade by unfair methods. Many people think that we have done this through paying very low wages or by depreciation of the yen. Such is not the case. Our real advantage, by which we have been able to win trade from Great Britain, is in the highly efficient character of our industry. Our mills are equipped with the finest machinery, including automatic looms and high-draft spinning, and this has permitted us to make goods more cheaply than British manufacturers.

"We will approach the British spinners in the friendliest spirit and hope that we can come to a better understanding with them. All we ask is fair treatment with regard to tariffs and that we and they compete on the basis of relative efficiency and economy of operations."

Hardware Prices Are Displaying Firmer Trend

Prices on hardware and allied lines are reflecting a much firmer trend, as manufacturing operations are changed to conform with the industrial code, and as the costs of raw materials continue to mount.

Most of the advances now becoming effective range from 5 to 25 per cent, says Hardware Age in its market summary, but in a few instances, where recent prices did not return production costs, the advances are even more marked.

Both wholesale and retail sales have held their own at the recently improved levels, and as the recovery act gains momentum, further betterment is expected. Sales in agricultural sections, due largely, it is believed, to the prevailing low prices for farm products, have not shown so much improvement as has been noted in industrial districts.

Another Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Treasury is inviting bids for a $70,000,000 issue of 91-day Treasury bills. They will be sold at a discount to the highest bidders and redeemed at face value on Dec. 6. The purpose of the issue is to retire an equivalent amount of the same kind of securities.

Pig Iron Up 50 Cents at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Prices of pig iron at Chicago have been advanced 50 cents a ton, bringing current prices 62 above the low earlier this year. Price on foundry and malleable is now $17.50 a ton f. o. b. furnace, $19 a ton on Bessemer and $17 on basic open hearth pig iron.

Farm Credit Administration Flooded by Demand for Loans

July Applications Exceed Combined Total of Entire Years 1931 and 1932 and First Five Months of 1933—Augmenting Force of Appraisers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Announcement was made today by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, that in Federal Land Bank districts where the number of applications for loans is so great that the farms offered as security cannot be appraised promptly with the force of appraisers available, the banks will offer to return the initial fees deposited by applicants and they will be told that when the time arrives that their applications can be acted upon with reasonable dispatch they will be so notified and requested to return the fees to the bank before appraisal is made.

Such notice will be given not only to those who have made applications but to those who apply in the future. This action is taken by the Farm Credit Administration not to discourage applications but rather to give farmers the use of their money, should they desire it, until shortly before appraisal of their properties can be made.

Applications for loans during July this year exceeded those received during the entire years of 1931 and 1932 and the first five months of 1933.

It was announced by Governor Morgenthau that the land banks and the commissioner's agents are continuing to give preference to loans of an emergency character and that they have notified their local correspondents, the secretary-treasurers of local national farm loan associations and others, to give special attention to applications of farmers whose financial condition requires urgent action.

Require More Appraisers

When the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act was passed May 12, the personnel in the Federal Land Banks and the number of Land Bank appraisers in the field was sufficient to handle promptly the relatively small number of applications for loans being received. There were 210 appraisers available in the whole Federal Land Bank system on April 1.

In an endeavor to handle expeditiously the flood of applications being received by both the Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner, new appraisers have been trained as rapidly as possible and there are now more than 1200 actively at work in the field and many more are being trained and will be available for appraisal work in the near future.

Estimates made by the presidents of the Federal Land Banks recently, indicated that it will require approximately 2100 appraisers to handle with reasonable promptness the applications on hand and to be received.

In one or two districts the work of appraisal and consideration of applications already is being handled as rapidly as requests for loans are received. In other districts, where there is a great excess of applications, it is the intention of the banks to notify applicants of the volume of applications on hand and of the probable delay before their properties can be appraised and the report considered finally by the bank. Where it is obvious that there will be unusual delay before the applications can be acted upon, the banks will offer to return the applicants' initial fee so that the farmers may use this money pending the time that their applications can be considered. Applicants will be notified so they can return the initial fee before appraisal of the farm is made.

Inevitable Delays

In the normal handling of loans by Federal Land Banks and national farm loan associations, it ordinarily requires from 60 to 90 days to complete a transaction, from the time the application is made by the farmer to his local association through the various steps of appraisal by the loan committee of the association, by the land bank appraiser, by the abstractor of title, and by the loan committee and legal department of the bank. It is also necessary to await the recording of the legal papers by the county recorder's office before the money can be paid out by the bank on a loan. This procedure is being expedited wherever possible and as more appraisers become available the time should be shortened materially.

In making loans from the land bank commissioner's fund an additional delay frequently is caused by the necessity of the borrower's getting agreements from his creditors to scale down his debts so that when refinanced he will have an opportunity to carry on successfully. To date one out of every five loans made have been to farmers whose debts have been reduced by their creditors.

Since it is scarcely three months since the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act was passed, and already closings are being made in increasingly large volume, it is expected that the coming three months will witness a very large amount of money disbursed as a result of loans closed.

The World's Business

Lesson of Wheat

THE classical way out of a depression is that, as prices go down, the marginal producer is driven out of production, thereby enabling equilibrium to return in the relation between production and consumption. This is one of those economic "laws" which President Roosevelt, in his last radio talk, exposed as having no validity. Wheat furnishes an example of the President's thesis. During the present depression, prices at one time fell to levels which have not prevailed since Queen Elizabeth's time. Nevertheless, the surplus has actually increased, from 800,000,000 bushels in 1929 to 980,000,000 bushels now. One reason is, of course, the artificial stimulation of production. In western Europe, the breadstuff, regarded as a munition of war, is cultivated at government instigation at almost any cost. State aid also has been invoked in such agrarian countries as Soviet Russia, and has been continued without regard to price. It may be argued that the "law" would work if the world returned to the "let-alone" attitude in its economic life. But the theory may be doubted, since many of the world's farmers have gone ahead with fresh planting even when the old crop has yielded them less than what they regard as cost of production. So many months elapse between planting and harvesting that there is always hope that prices might improve in the interim and make the next harvest remunerative. When economic "law" fails to work, political policy has to take its place, and nobody would suggest that the policy represented by the wheat agreement is not more desirable, even though it does mean limitation, than the chaos and exacerbation of economic warfare which would have followed another conference breakdown.

Federal Reserve

The sharp upturn in the sale of Federal Reserve purchases of Government bonds has again aroused widespread attention. Such purchases, called credit inflation, are ordinarily part of the routine business of the system. But nowadays they assume importance because they are explicitly authorized by the Thomas Inflation Amendment to the Farm Relief Act. Thus the system is not conducting these "open market operations," as they are technically described, in response to what it considers business demands. The New Deal may be credited with the innovation. While the Hoover Administration encouraged bond purchases, and left the Federal Reserve System holding $1,800,000,000 in these securities, the relation between the Government and the system remained veiled, but, under the Roosevelt Administration, the Reserve System has become almost an appendage of the Treasury. The Treasury is speeding up credit inflation in order to stave off the proponents of currency inflation.

Two Kinds

Credit inflation is more susceptible of control than currency inflation. If the former can be provoked by bond purchases, its opposite, credit contraction, can be produced by bond sales.

Credit Inflation

Bond purchases result in the siphoning of Federal Reserve money into possession of member banks. An official of the Reserve Bank buys a $1000 bond. Generally he will get it from a bank. The bank thus receives $1000 new money. Even if the purchase is made through a broker, this seller will bank the proceeds, which becomes new money at the bank's disposal. Naturally the bank will look around for some way in which to use this fresh money. The intention of the original operation is that the banker will look in the direction of the business man. But for several years past business men, in banking estimation, have been progressively poor risks. The banker has consequently stayed in cash or near cash, i. e., Government bonds, preferably short-term. In the language of banking, this is referred to as "the attainment of a liquid position." But it clearly defeats Federal Reserve intent if the banks merely buy new Governments to replace the ones they have sold to the Federal Reserve. Such a procedure is akin to the dog catching its own tail. Repeated bond purchases by the Federal Reserve, however, will have this peculiar effect: They will cause the bonds to rise in price, that is, reduce their yield. The bankers may then decide that they are not remunerative enough, and will look around for more profitable investments, such as business loans. That is called "exerting pressure on the banks." Banks will be encouraged to undertake risks again when they can get only a nominal rent for their money from other investments.

Helping the Treasury

Extensive bond purchases are a boon to the Treasury because, by lowering the yield on old government bonds, they lessen the rate which the Treasury must pay on new bond issues.

H. B. E.

Says Inflation Causes Losses To Bondholders

Stocks Preferable, Says Trust Expert—Change in State Laws Needed

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Declaring that "it is nothing short of a crime to have a fund invested exclusively in bonds while inflation proceeds," Mr. Dean Langmuir, vice-president of Distributors Group, Inc., in an article in the current issue of Trust Companies Magazine, urges prompt action to obtain the amendment of state laws governing the investment of trust funds in order that the value of these funds may be preserved under any conditions which may develop.

"A period of inflation would represent the greatest challenge to officers of trust companies which they have ever had to meet," Mr. Langmuir asserts. "Many billions of dollars of trust funds are at stake, involving the comfort and happiness of tens of thousands of individuals, and involving also, perhaps, the very survival of the invaluable activities of many charitable institutions, hospitals and institutions of learning and of scientific research.

"If those responsible for the administration of trust funds fail to preserve the wealth intrusted to them, the accumulation of future savings will be discouraged.

Need Change in Laws

"There is one task to which trust companies should address themselves at once. Present state legislation, which compels the investment of trust funds solely in bonds, while justifiable and helpful under normal conditions, would cause stupendous losses in case of great inflation. Even though inflation may not come, such static legislation is highly dangerous, and every effort should be made to secure the amendments necessary to preserve the value of trust funds under any conditions which may develop. Prompt action is advisable, for legislative changes involve long delays, while the process of inflation might be very rapid."

Discussing the prospects for inflation in this country, Mr. Langmuir interprets the abandonment of the gold standard and the declared intention of the Administration to advance prices to a considerably higher level as a "decision to inflate." He finds the present psychology of the country such as to foster inflation and points out that "in this country the danger of inflation is aggravated by the extraordinary passion for speculation characteristic of the American public. The population of European nations, as in the case of Germany and France, having been through inflation, dread it. Americans, however, have not learned to fear it, and are rather eager to try it out."

Stocks Preserve Wealth

Mr. Langmuir dismisses the possibility that any inflation in this country will ever approach the magnitude of German inflation, yet believes we have much to learn from that experiment.

"The German inflation forcibly illustrates the point that, in order to preserve wealth during inflation, it is essential to move quickly and to throw overboard the investment traditions which prove sound only under more normal conditions of stability," he says. "The conservative investor was wiped out in Germany by the inflation, while those who adopted what had seemed the more speculative policy of buying common stocks preserved what they had. Inflation would mean that all the cherished investment principles which formerly guided us would have to be immediately abandoned.

"When the price of common stocks rises during inflation, the rise does not necessarily result in a profit. In Germany, the higher market price of common stocks merely kept pace with the rise in the general price level. However, while bondholders lost everything during the German inflation, the owners of stocks preserved their wealth. After the inflation had come to a stop, the stockholders owned intact the same properties which they had at the outset, with the added advantage that they had been freed from debt."

Food Price Rise Is Not So Sharp

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Retail food prices rose less than 2 per cent from July 15 to August 15, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, against a rise of 8 per cent from June 15 to July 15. From the low month of April retail prices were 18 per cent higher. Since 1932 prices have risen 5.9 per cent.

Increases in food prices took place at 46 of the 51 cities used in the bureau's compilation. The largest increase during August occurred in Little Rock, where food prices rose 8.4 per cent. Los Angeles showed a 7.1 per cent rise.

Walworth Co. Has Profit After Charges for July

In its monthly statement to directors Walworth Company reported for July a net profit after all charges of $10,038:

Net profit before interest on funded debt and depreciation	$100,740
Interest on funded debt	46,621
Net profit before depreciation	54,119
Depreciation charged on plant and equipment	44,068
Net profit after all charges	10,033

The July net profit after all charges is the first to be shown in 34 months, the last having been reported in September, 1930.

Business Machines

To provide additional manufacturing facilities, International Business Machines Corporation has broken ground for the third addition since 1929 to its Endicott (N. Y.) plant. The new wing will have 96,000 square feet of floor space, making a total of 138,000 added to manufacturing and assembling facilities the last four years.

Electricity Output 13.5 Per Cent Higher

OUTPUT of electricity for the week ended Aug. 26 registered the seventeenth successive gain over the corresponding period of 1932. The latest week's increase was 13.5 per cent, compared with 13.2 per cent a week ago.

Beginning with the week ended May 6 last, the output of each week has been larger than for the like week of 1932, as computed by Edison Electric Institute.

Reserve Banks May Be Agents To Handle Gold

Likely to Be Appointed by Treasury to Market Yellow Metal

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Wall Street banking quarters expected today that the various Federal Reserve banks throughout the country would soon be designated as agents of the Treasury to handle the marketing of gold by American mines in accordance with President Roosevelt's executive order.

The local reserve bank has not yet received any formal instructions on the matter but they were expected momentarily. Pending this development the bank will make no preparatory moves.

The stock market revised its snap judgment yesterday when there was a last minute scramble for gold stocks. Overnight study of the ruling revealed that it did not establish a free gold market, as many traders first thought, and gold issues sold off. This apparently had a disheartening effect on the rest of the market, for prices generally were lower.

The financial community was inclined to pay scant attention to the suggestion heard in some quarters that the gold ruling was a gesture of inflation on the part of the Administration. Under the edict, of course, gold becomes a commodity that may be shipped abroad, and if large quantities were purchased abroad the natural tendency of the dollar would be to advance, it was pointed out.

Chesapeake & Ohio Declares a Dividend Of 70 Cents Share

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30—Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 70 cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 11. Previously the stock received 62½ cents quarterly. It also declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $3.25 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1, 1934, to stock of record Dec. 8.

Chesapeake Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 11.

The increase in Chesapeake & Ohio annual dividend basis from $2.50 to $2.80 will add $1,127,100 to Chesapeake Corp.'s yearly income.

Chesapeake & Ohio directors authorized purchase of 31,481 tons of new rails and expenditures of $181,590 for improvements.

Tomlinson Resigns From Doremus & Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—E. T. Tomlinson Jr., who has been president of Doremus & Co., since the passing of the late C. W. Barron, founder and former president of the firm, in 1928, has resigned. He will not, however, sever all his relationships with Doremus & Co. but will continue to have an interest and devote part of his time in an advisory capacity to the activities of the company. Mr. Tomlinson joined Doremus & Co. as vice-president on May 1, 1919.

William H. Long Jr., who has been with Doremus & Co. since July, 1919, and for many years has been vice-president, was elected chairman of the board.

Mr. Tomlinson will be succeeded by G. Munro Hubbard, who will become president as of Sept. 1. Mr. Hubbard was graduated from Colgate University in 1909. Subsequently he became a partner in the investment banking house of Lowe, Snow & Co., leaving that firm to accept the vice-presidency of J. G. White & Co., which office he has resigned to become president of Doremus & Co.

Central of Georgia Railway

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Central of Georgia Railway Company announces that for the fiscal year ended June 30 there were "no net earnings or income applicable to the payment of interest on the first preference, second preference, and third preference income bonds" and that therefore no interest is payable on any of those issues.

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QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

No Shoestring Speculation In London Market

Credit Sparse for Little Fellow—Marginal Trading Absent

LONDON (AP)—You can't speculate on a shoestring in the London Stock Exchange, and London financial authorities believe this is probably the chief factor in the greater stability of prices, as compared with New York.

The boosting of marginal requirements in New York—to 50 per cent in the case of small accounts—it is pointed out, should also have a steadying effect in that market, but in London the little fellow finds it almost impossible to get any credit with which to speculate.

In the first place, transactions in London are settled twice a month, instead of daily as in New York, and with two weeks in which traders can buy and sell before settlement need be made, greater conservatism is called for, inasmuch as it would obviously be easier to get overextended under such an arrangement than one in which settlement is always due the next day.

London has no such thing as marginal trading, as New York knows it, although a trader can arrange to be carried over from one settlement day to the next by his broker, if he has proper credit standing, and does not want to pay up for the shares he has purchased.

For a client of established standing and excellent credit, this is a very simple operation. His broker will probably ask for no percentage margin at all. When settlement day comes, the broker will ask him to pay the difference between the current price of the stock and price at which the purchase was made, if it has gone down, and will charge him interest on money which the broker must borrow to take up the shares and hold until such time as the client may wish to sell.

Some brokers may demand that the client have a certain credit balance with them as a measure of protection, but this will not necessarily be required of an old customer who is known to be sound. More conservative brokers, rather than be put in the position of taking business from a trader from whom they might feel that a 50 per cent margin was necessary, would rather not do the business.

Brokers who make a practice of carrying customers over settlement dates naturally require a fair amount of capital, for banks will not lend the full price of the securities against them as collateral. The big London banks, however, are inclined to make relatively more liberal loans against securities than New York banks, owing to the narrower fluctuations in prices here. However, they stipulate that the collateral must contain a wide assortment of securities so that the risk will be diversified.

Foreclosures on Real Estate Show Decrease

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP) — A decrease in the number of real estate foreclosures for July was reported by the research division of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The total foreclosures were 17,220, a total of 2482 less than that for June, when the number was 19,560.

The board added that the decline was noticeable in virtually all of their Federal Home Loan Bank districts and said this indicated the condition was not confined to the more prosperous localities, but was a general widespread trend.

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Dry Drive Opened In North Carolina By Federal Judge

Wets Declared Working to Turn Country Over to Saloon-Keepers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORGANTOWN, N. C.—Opening the campaign in North Carolina against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Judge E. Yates Webb, now on the Federal bench, who was one of the sponsors of the Webb-Kenyon law, which barred the shipment of liquor from wet to dry territory before national prohibition, declared that the present wet drive is being sponsored by propagandists and is not designed to promote temperance but to put the nation into the hands of the saloon-keepers.

He spoke in the First Baptist Church here and was heard by an audience numbering nearly 1000. His hearers came from Drexel, Valdese, Glen Alpine, Hildebran, Hickory, Lenoir and many other points within a radius of 50 miles. They listened attentively while the distinguished jurist, brother-in-law of former Governor C. Max Gardner, gave reason after reason why the Blaine repeal measure should not be ratified.

"They say prohibition has failed, but this is the stereotyped phrase of the wet propagandists," Judge Webb told his dry audience here. "It may be the 'hand of temperance,' but it is 'the voice of the saloon.' Prohibition has not failed," he declared, "and there is no man who ever saw a barroom who can say it is failing."

Paralyzed by Propaganda

"For three and a half years propaganda has paralyzed the people. Many are numbed by the wet press, the radio, some of the motion pictures and a number of magazines. Millions of dollars have been spent on this propaganda and millions more will be spent by the wets in their effort to win this fight.

"Liquor has agitated man for 5000 years, beginning when the Emperor Chica saw his nation being ruined by alcohol and ordered the vineyards burned. Alcohol is one of the most deadly and treacherous poisons known to science. Take a drink of anything with an alcoholic content—beer, wine, liquor, from 3.2 up—and it causes depression and results in the formation of the habit.

"Beer is not all they want," the jurist declared. "For 30 years I have been in this fight, and they had beer less than 30 days before they began crying for hard liquor, which is beer's Siamese twin."

The liquor traffic, he declared, is an enemy to the church and to all other forces that stand for righteousness and morality.

"If liquor is ever brought back, it will produce more murderers than we have ever known, and women and children will not be safe on the streets of your town or any other town on Saturdays. There is no half-way mark in the matter of liquor. Either permit everybody to sell and drink it, or permit none. It is either right or wrong. There is no compromise. I say it is 100 per cent wrong.

No Menace to Bootlegger

"Some folks say they are tired of the bootleggers," declared the jurist, who tries and sentences them in the federal court. "So am I, and I've tried to do my part in stamping them out in the past 13 years. If you have legalized liquor, it will give the bootleggers a chance for increased activity, because they will evade the tax on alcohol. Canada has legal liquor, but Canada has not got rid of the bootleggers.

"If North Carolina votes to retain the Eighteenth Amendment and enough other states vote to repeal it, the wets will flood this State and try to make our citizens disgusted with prevailing conditions.

"In all my campaigning, I have wanted to see a time when Democrats and Republicans could vote together. That time has arrived."

Judge Webb has always been a Democrat.

The address herein referred to is one of hundreds that will be made by prohibitionists in every county in North Carolina between now and Nov. 7. The drys are thoroughly organized and will carry the fight against repeal into every precinct.

Library Built in Town Where Pirates Lodged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala. — In the very haunts where the swashbuckling pirate, Jean LaFitte, romped about and divided his spoils in the olden days, Bayou la Batre, a tiny fishing village located a few miles from Mobile, has dedicated its new library.

A dedication ceremony featured an afternoon of entertainment. The library, made possible by Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, is housed in a log cabin type of building. It is pleasantly situated under a setting of tall oak trees covered with Spanish moss. Attention is at once attracted to the building by the Japanese rock garden at the entrance. This artistic touch was made possible by Mr. J. M. Sakaguchis, an outdoor landscape artist, who donated the work and the plants.

Daniels to Say Grace At Embassy Dinners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Ambassador Josephus Daniels has been used to saying grace for years before meals, and apparently, the diplomatic circles of Mexico City have learned, he's going to continue. The ambassador did continue this custom at the private dinners in the embassy, but at a recent diplomatic function he was in a quandary which required plenty of diplomacy.

The diplomats, their families and friends from all over the world, had gathered at the United States Embassy for dinner. As they sat down at the long table, the usual talk and hubbub continued. Mr. Daniels at the head of the table looked puzzled. It would be difficult to gain complete attention. He wondered what to do about it.

Custom won. Ambassador Daniels suddenly rose. This act calmed the chatter and all eyes turned toward the head of the table. The North Carolinian bowed his head and began pronouncing grace. The entire table remained silent, with heads bowed, until he concluded and had sat down.

Mexico to Teach Use Of Charcoal Substitutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An official campaign is to be launched by the Government beginning in September to educate the public against using coal and charcoal, especially the latter, for fuel and to substitute electricity, artificial charcoal, gasoline, kerosene or other petroleum products.

The almost universal combustible for domestic purposes at the present time is charcoal. The Government will base its campaign, which is financed by the fuel interests, on the argument that extensive use of charcoal results in harmful deforestation and serious harmful alteration of the climatic conditions through excessive moisture saturation.

Shenandoah Park To Open Part of Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A 14-mile section of the Skyline Drive in the Shenandoah National Park may be opened by Sept. 1, Luray officials of the Bureau of Public Roads and National Park Service said.

To accomplish opening of even this section it will be necessary for authority to proceed with the work to be given at once. Proposals to open the Skyline Drive to the public were opposed by Mr. William E. Carson, chairman of the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development, who said his course was dictated by the advice of the commission's attorneys.

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Daily Features

Come Play

"Nature Contest"

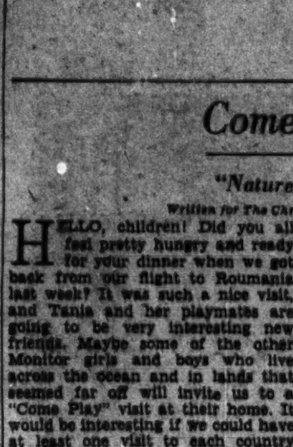
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HELLO, children! Did you all feel pretty hungry and ready for your dinner when we got back from our flight to Roumania last week? It was such a nice visit, and Tania and her playmates are going to be very interesting new friends. Maybe some of the other Monitor girls and boys who live across the ocean and in lands that seemed far off will invite us to a "Come Play" visit at their home. It would be interesting if we could have at least one visit to each country where there are Monitor girls and boys.

Today we are going to Barbara Jean's home in San Pedro, California. Do you remember our last visit in California, when we went to Long Beach to play with Betty B and her friends? How far is Long Beach from San Pedro? Look it up on your map so that you'll know just where we are going today.

Oh, look, there's our flag, and Barbara and her friends are awaiting us. Isn't California a lovely place to visit?

Hello, everybody! Hello, Barbara Jean! It was nice of you to invite us



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Oh, here comes Martha Jane running!"

all to come and play in San Pedro. We were happy to have your letter and to know that you played Art Gallery, Bumpety Bump Bump, Birds and Animals and Barnyard at your party in June. They are really good fun and we are glad to know you chose them for your party. Our game today is quite different, but we think you will find it quite as enjoyable. It is called "A Novel Nature Contest" and really is novel.

We will decide on certain boundary lines so that no player will stroll away too far, but we need to have quite a large playing space to make the game interesting.

Auntie Vi or Mother or anyone you wish will give the directions and each of you must try to carry them out. For example, we may say, "Go out and get a grasshopper," and the first one to return with a grasshopper is credited with 50 points; the second to return, 30 points; the third 10 points.

As soon as the first three have returned, a whistle may be blown which is the signal for all to return. When all are back, another direction is given. But let's begin to play.

"Bring me a stone that is flat on one side and round on another."

Barbara is back first, so she gets 10 points. Alene is second, so she gets 30 points, and Patsy third with 10 points to her credit.

"Bring me a blue flower."

That wasn't very difficult. Ruth was back first, Barbara second and Claire third.

"Bring me a four-leaf clover." That will not be so simple, will it?

Look at the children searching everywhere.

Oh, here comes Martha Jane running! She must have found one. Yes, indeed. She wins the 50 points, Barbara the 30 points and Rose Marie the 10 points.

"Bring me a very large leaf."

This time Ruth gets the 50 points, Coreene 30, and Patsy 10.

Let's see who has the most points.

					Total
Barbara	50	30	30		110
Ruth		50			50
Martha Jane			50	50	100
Coreene				30	30
Claire		10			10
Rose Marie			10		10
Alene	30				30
Patsy	10			10	20

This is the way our score stands, so Barbara is the winner. This game is great fun and can be played in many different ways.

We must be off again for home, Barbara. Thank you for your party. Next week we are to visit Peggy, Billy, Tommy and Jimmie, who are spending the summer in a cottage on a hill in South Lyneboro, New Hampshire. Miss Gertrude, their teacher and companion, will be there to play with us, too—at least we hope they will not have left their cottage.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

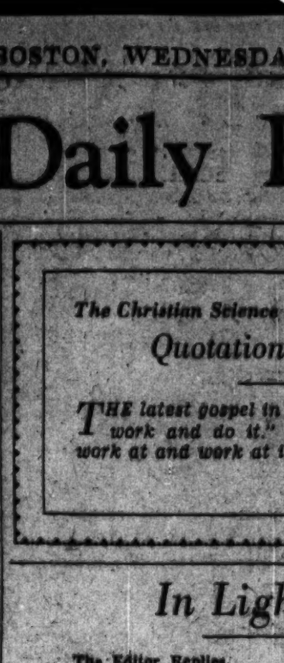
THE latest gospel in this world is, "Know thy work and do it." Know what thou canst work at and work at it, like a Hercules!

—CARLYLE

In Lighter Vein

The Editor Replies

No, no, Horace; when it is said that a man has more money than sense, this does not necessarily mean that he is rich.—*Congregationalist.*



Judge

"I'd like to open an account if this bank can identify itself and give proper reference."

Not Even One

Horace Greeley, noted American journalist, always insisted the word "news" was plural. Once he wired one of his reporters in another city, "Are there any news?" The reported wired back, "Not a single new."—*Capper's Weekly.*

When in Venice—

Customer: "That lot you sold me in Venice Gables is three feet under water."

Real Estate Agent: "That's splendid. I'm glad to hear it. Let me congratulate you!"

Customer: "Congratulate nothing! I want my money back."

Agent: "Oh, don't throw up such a bargain as that. I can sell you a canoe for only $40 and you can enjoy all the delights of boating without going off your own property. Think of it!"—*Pathfinder.*

Little Detective

Little Brother: "I knew you were coming tonight."

Sister's Beau: "Who told you?"

Little Brother: "Oh, nobody told me; but I saw my sister take your picture out of the bureau drawer and stand it on the piano."

The Real Job

Two men were chatting in the clubroom.

"This business about beautifying golf courses is a lot of rubbish!" said one, warmly. "The question of scenery shouldn't enter into golf at all."

"Quite," agreed the other, "but the job is to keep one's golf from entering into the scenery."—*Tatler.*

Proof

Tourist, arrested in Paris: "I tell you I'm an American citizen! You can't do that to me!"

Officer: "Sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'"

Tourist: "I can't."

Officer—"You're released. I see you are an American."—*Pathfinder.*

A Copy!

"You're very interested in that stuffed bird," said the ornithologist.

"Yes," said the aviation expert, "I think its steering gear infringes one of my patents."—*Tit-Bits.*

The System

"You advertise that you make suits while customers wait. Is that so?"

"Yes, you order a suit, pay a deposit, and go home and wait until it is ready."—*Vart Hem.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Complete, finish (J. L. P., who asks for a discrimination between the two)—Perhaps this sentence will illustrate the difference: "We have finished furnishing the house, but you can see that it is far from complete." "Complete" means "lacking nothing"; "finished" suggests "done as far as was intended."

Adirondack (Mrs. F. A.) — The name of the range of mountains in northern New York is pronounced *Ad-ih-ron'-dak* (all vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal bicyclists—

according to police regulations, must not exceed a speed limit of 15 miles an hour; they must not hang on to moving vehicles, carry passengers on the cross-bars, or race in the streets.

A Massachusetts author—

calls his country estate "Post Script"; he's always going to add little things to it, according to O. O. M'Intyre.

A Swedish Economist—

states that 95 per cent of the homes in Sweden both rural and urban have electric lights.

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Worth Knowing

WHEN A HANDKERCHIEF IS THROWN INTO THIS POOL (AN ATTRACTION IN YELLOWSTONE PARK) IT IS DRAWN DOWN INTO THE CRATER AND LATER RETURNED TO THE SURFACE NICELY LAUNDERED

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Mexico's "Revolution"

"Our revolution, which attempts to lay the foundations of a just social organization, is, from the point of view of popular aspirations, much more advanced than that of the Russians, because ours does not destroy one of the postulates for which the nations throughout history have shed most blood, namely, human liberty."—*President Rodriguez, Mexico.*

Movies

"It is my sincere conviction that the movies constitute the most powerful art force we have today."—*Prof. Paul Green, University of North Carolina.*

"I shall do all in my power to promote friendship between Japan and America, in the firm belief that our two nations must never be permitted to drift into conflict."—*Lieut.-Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, Japan.*

Mr. Scroggins

Nothing Like This on the Common

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, squirrel extraordinary of Boston, and Mrs. Scroggins stood arm in arm and gazed at the Avenue of Flags. Night was upon the world fair in Chicago. Lean fingers of light touched the red flags as they waved welcome, and color rippled along the line on the breeze from Lake Michigan. The Scrogginses smiled and bowed. Mr. Scroggins waved his hat and cane. "Hooray!" he said. "There's nothing like this on Boston Common! Hooray! Hooray!" Mart and a company of native squirrels from Lincoln Park smiled. "He likes it," they said. "Now we know it's good to look at."

Scroggins didn't hear them, for his ears and eyes were the busiest they had ever been, catching sounds and sights. He took Mrs. S's arm again and they marched along the avenue. The music of a band suddenly broke forth. Scroggins held his cane, ferrule upward, against his arm and marched. Mrs. Scroggins dropped back and walked with Mart and the Chicago squirrels.

"Isn't he wonderful?" said Mart. "See him step."

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "The stars are wonderful, too," she said after a long look at the velvety sky.

The marching Scroggins shouted "Hooray" louder than the band. "Look, Mrs. S., look!" he said. Mrs. Scroggins looked, and then said, "We'll sit here and look for a long time." So they found a place to sit, Mr. Scroggins, Mrs. Scroggins, Mart, and local squirrels, and they looked and looked and looked, and listened and listened and listened.

Flowers showed blue and pink and red in a soft violet light—banks and carpets of flowers. Three fountains sent curving showers of spray into the air. From the base of each fountain colored lights weaved and wavered and music floated out with the lights and the showers of spray.

The two visiting squirrels crouched close together and trembled with excitement. Mart, the Chicago squirrel, stood up briskly and

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Look, Mrs. S., look!"

looked at his watch. "We must be getting along and seeing more," he said.

"See more?" said Mrs. Scroggins. "Why see more? Isn't this enough?"

Mart laughed. "Oh, but there are so many wonders," he said, "and we'd like our Boston friends to see everything."

Scroggins bowed politely. "You are always most kind, my dear friend Mart," he said. "And we will see more. But for now," he said apologetically, "Mrs. Scroggins and I will give our entire time and eyes and ears to just this," and he waved his cane toward the fountains.

"Very well," said Mart, also with great politeness. "We want you to be happy. Stay here and see all you want of this, and then we'll go home."

"That is our idea," said Scroggins, bowing to Mart and to Mrs. S, who nodded.

So the two venerable squirrels sat in the shadows and pressed each other's arms and drank in light and color and music. Every once in a while Mrs. S would say, "Beautiful"; and Mr. S would nod his head and say, "Nothing like this on Boston Common."

Finally the fountains stopped and the music stopped and the color left and so did the Scrogginses.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

The Lingerie Rub

A girl sent out cards to school teachers, professional women, and society folk with the following rime:

Oh, come to the Lingerie Rub
At the sign of the wee wooden tub,
All soil we'll erase
From your linen and lace,
At the place called the Lingerie Rub.

At once she had numerous calls to launder fine undergarments, table linens, and lace luncheon sets. Then her work extended to baby clothes; and even men asked her to do their fine shirts and silk hose. Now she has a steady income and her fine work demands good prices.—M. C. R.

Horse-Radish

Two boys discovered a patch of horse-radish in a field and decided that they would prepare horse-radish for market. The owner of the property told the boys to take all the roots they wanted. All he asked in return was a supply of this prepared relish for his own table.

Armed with a food chopper and goggles for eye protection, the two boys set to work. After mixing the chopped root with vinegar, they sold it for 10 cents per half pint. The boys had no difficulty in finding a profitable sale for their product.

Brevities

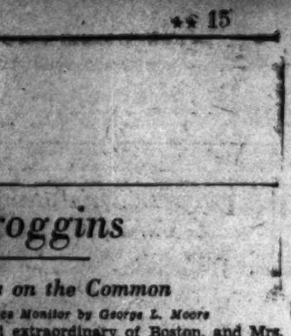
Numerist: "The best collar-studs are to be found in this country," declares a manufacturer. Unless, of course, you're trying to dress in a particular hurry.

Thomaston Times: A number of boys who entered the World War seem later to have gained the impression that they enlisted for the duration of the treasury.

San Francisco Chronicle: It's all in the point of view. Spading a garden isn't labor if you're looking for bait.

Dallas Morning News: Where, inquires Old Subscriber, is a poet for NRA? Somebody to put the ode in code?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Sunshine in the Rain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

IN THESE days when the busy housewife is called to the door many times by those seeking to sell something, both parties have opportunities to say a cheering word.

Recently on a cold, rainy day, a young lady displayed a tastefully arranged tray of vegetables at the door of one of her regular customers. The vegetables were freshened by the rain; but the young lady's feet were very wet. She was therefore invited into the house to warm herself before the fire.

The housewife remarked on the courage needed to be out on such a disagreeable day, and was greeted with the following reply:

"I am so happy I can be out today, because I can save so many people from going out into the rain to get their vegetables."

The housewife was indeed pleased with this cheerful, unselfish attitude, which proved once again that one can always find cause for gratitude.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Code of Neighborliness

THE very core of the code problem juts out in sharp relief from the agreement just signed for American motorcar makers and in proposals for the soft coal industry with which Washington is still wrestling. Contention over the motor code centered on a provision which declares employers may "hire, discharge, promote and demote employees on the basis of individual merit, without regard to their membership or non-membership in any organization." That seems fair enough. Indeed it would be unfair and unsound to abandon the merit system. And to allow labor unions to dictate promotions and demotions seems intolerable.

Yet labor is really alarmed by such a provision and is fighting desperately to block its inclusion in further codes. Union leaders declare this "merit" clause can be used to discriminate against union men on the pretense of inability or inefficiency. That seems unfair enough. And also intolerable.

What is the answer? Should we seek more codes, more strict limitation on the power of both employer and employee? No. Anything more would completely circumscribe liberty and put the Government in actual charge. Possibly it will be necessary for the federal power to police the codes; that was contemplated in the National Recovery Act. But no device of words, no dragooning by government, will obtain satisfactory fulfillment. The ultimate answer is honesty and fair play.

The essence of the great adventure in reconstruction in which America is engaged is cooperation. Full coöperation cannot be won by coercion. It grows naturally out of that neighborliness of which President Roosevelt spoke so eloquently to his neighbors in Dutchess County. If followed, his code—that men refrain from doing hurt to their neighbors—would render easy and effective fulfillment of all NRA codes.

For nothing beyond a slight extension of the homely helpfulness which lends a lawn mower, shares a cake or speaks a word of cheer, is required to carry America's great endeavor to success. The vastness and complexity of modern economic organization has destroyed much of that happy "communism" of mutual aid which gave strength to an earlier society and is still visible among neighbors.

Today there is seldom that intimate relation between employer and employee, between producer and consumer, which fosters human kindness. Many a worker has a group of 100,000 stockholders as his ultimate employer. Many a consumer draws his supplies from the ends of the earth. But if this system is to operate successfully, coöperation is perhaps more than ever necessary. It requires an enlarged and more imaginative concept of neighbors, recognizing them in those who, however remote, may be touched by our economic selfishness or unselfishness.

An employer who deals unfairly with labor under the cover of a "merit" clause, or without it, does an injury not only to the neighbors who are his workers but to neighbors who are competing employers in the same industry and must meet unfair prices. The orbit of injury wrought by an unscrupulous use of labor's organized power may be equally wide. The sweatshop owner or the "bootlegger" of sweatshop merchandise injures neighbors all through his trade, as well as consumers who buy his shoddy goods. And the consumer who seeks only his own advantage by purchases not covered by the Blue Eagle withholds needed support from neighbor producers who are trying to fulfill their codes.

No carefulness of codes or coercion of government will end such bad neighboring, even where it reacts disastrously upon the culprit along with the rest of the community. But those who practice honesty and fair play under the unexampled protection and encouragement that NRA offers for effective neighborliness are helping themselves as well as the community.

The question, Who is my neighbor? Jesus answered with the parable of the good Samaritan, teaching that a neighbor is one who extends aid to a brother man. As Mr. Roosevelt showed, the opportunity to be a neighbor in that sense is more than ever before us.

A Theater Guild Cohan

WORD that the Theater Guild of New York has engaged Mr. George M. Cohan to act a leading rôle in Mr. Eugene O'Neill's new play, "Ah, Wilderness," has a special significance in its linking up of two American stage institutions. For Mr. Cohan is nothing less than that, in the light of his contributions to the theater. Both as author and actor, he has consistently been concerned with an expression of the life of the day as he saw it, briskly, cheerfully, and often with tunes for decoration.

Nobody ever made more fun of Mr. Cohan as a composer than he has himself, with his inability to play the piano in more than one key. Happy the day when he found that there was such a thing as a transposing piano so that he could hear his music in other keys. And yet Mr. Cohan wrote one of the most popular of all the World War songs, "Over There."

It was as a contribution to war work that he made his only previous appearance in his long career in a play written by somebody else. The Guild wanted Mr. Cohan for "Marco Millions" and for "Both Your Houses," but the edit was not strong enough until he read Mr. O'Neill's newest drama. The Theater Guild honors itself in thus honoring Mr. Cohan. He has helped make stage history.

Adding Power to Words

PRINTING has the peculiar attribute that, while universally familiar as a utility, it attracts little appreciation and even less understanding as an art. Observing the craftsman typographer at work, skillfully bringing into harmony types, papers, colors, illustrations, the average layman feels annoyed that such time and devotion should be applied to so "trivial" a function.

The reader, he contends, "won't know (or care) that you've used Kabel type instead of Bodoni, an eighty-pound laid paper instead of a seventy-pound wove, a two-point lead throughout instead of setting your copy solid. Even if he understood the terms, he wouldn't be any more interested. It's content that counts, not appearance."

That same person daily pays unconscious tribute to printing as an art. Place before him two printed pieces containing precisely the same message and he will without exception select the one artistically designed. More important, he will derive from it a clearer comprehension of the writer's purpose and meaning than from the inferior presentation. In a recent address, Frederick W. Goudy, distinguished American type designer, emphasized this fact:

> Beauty will breathe on the dead types and bring them to life, enabling us to see in the author's words a deeper sense than his mere words suggest. When the beauty of the thought can be reflected or transferred to the typographical expression, the thought takes on new beauty thereby. . . . If one can give a quality of distinction to a mass on a printed page, that is what I call design.

One can readily determine for himself the powerful if subtle influence exercised by design in printing on the layman wholly ignorant of even the rudimentary fundamentals of typography. He has but to glance at the front page of a newspaper, compare it with that of another newspaper, and then consider his reaction to each. It is no mere accident that he finds that the physical appearance of each paper reflects its character.

Produced as they are under tremendous pressure of time and within rigid physical limitations, newspapers necessarily cannot be outstanding examples of fine printing. But the layman, by himself discovering that each newspaper in its appearance expresses its editorial character, thereby pays the finest possible tribute to printing as a true art.

De Valera and O'Duffy

POLITICAL tension had reached a high pitch on the Emerald Isle some few days ago when Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, spoke from the screens of several London theaters. "Peace," he declared, "has reigned in Ireland for eighteen months." English audiences, keen to the realities of the Irish situation, broke into sudden laughter. It was hilariously augmented by those present who are Irish themselves. By something of the same token it would be unconscious humor to overemphasize the peaceful aspects of the situation in Ireland today.

But the fact remains that the leaders of both factions are seriously attempting to prevent the dispute's going too far. None knows better than Mr. de Valera and Gen. Eoin O'Duffy how rapidly Irish rivalries can turn into a conflagration once the match is applied. Both are struggling for tactical advantage and attempting to avoid the onus of provocation. Following the banning of the Blue Shirts, Mr. de Valera has handled the highly charged situation shrewdly. Though he evoked many protests by the establishment of a military tribunal, he has largely avoided the accusation of partisanship by the appointment of five members who served on a similar court in 1931 under Cosgrave.

Meanwhile, General O'Duffy declares the legality of his Fascist movement on the one hand and openly courts arrest on the other by defying the prohibition of his meetings and the wearing of uniforms. But the Government has avoided a direct clash because it understands fully the Irish ability to make imprisonment an effective sounding board for political propaganda. Thus the momentary situation has its ridiculous aspects, with the Government's new civil guard mobilized in force and with General O'Duffy playing a sort of political hare and hounds in order to hold meetings and address blue-shirted crowds in circumvention of Mr. de Valera's cordons.

Beneath the surface, however, lie a number of fundamental problems needing clarification before Ireland can find surcease from its present difficulties. Perhaps most significant is the lack of a clear demarcation of policies within the Opposition. There is mutual protest against Mr. de Valera's social and economic program. But there is little yet to indicate what keeps in separate camps the Cumann na nGaedheal and the Center Party, which have a common desire to end the economic warfare between England and Ireland—the unhappy outcome of the de Valera Government's refusal to continue payment of the Irish land annuities. Moreover the relation of the Cumann na nGaedheal and General O'Duffy's banned Fascists is not clear. Several prominent members of Mr. Cosgrave's party have identified themselves with the new Blue Shirts movement, but it is yet too early to say whether this implies liaison or defection from the former leader.

Meanwhile, dissatisfaction of the Labor Party over the establishment of the military tribunal threatens the reconvention of the Dail with probably the most serious opposition Mr. de Valera has yet faced. The Laborites remain as unalterably opposed to the Public Safety Act now invoked to ban the Blue Shirts as they were when the act was adopted in 1931. But their opposition seems not yet crystallized to the point where Mr. de Valera need fear the end of that lack of unity among his opponents which so far has been one of his chief sources of strength.

For, despite the admittedly growing discontent with Mr. de Valera's policy, the extreme opposition seems not yet crystallized to the point Irish prerogative of protesting first and devising constructive measures afterward. General O'Duffy talks of a corporative state and borrows Italian habiliments for the nationalistic movement. Yet few seem to know what alternatives to offer for ousting the existing regime.

While General O'Duffy is protesting his legality Mr. de Valera is reminding the country that Ireland cannot "afford the luxury" of civil war. It is to be hoped these are more than mere verbal sentiments. As a sagacious commentator remarked in Dublin, one clear point in the Irish issue is that the issue is not clearly joined. That is the reason it is difficult to settle it by political means. It should also continue to remain clear to the leaders that it would be even more futile to attempt settlement by guerrilla warfare.

Affectionate Abuse

METHODS adopted for preserving the English countryside have been numerous and ingenious. Oxford and Cambridge have doffed their dignity, and made themselves beggars in the cause.

On the eve of every holiday the public is exhorted by various authorities not to leave its litter behind it; and, periodically, peripatetic exhibitions are sent round the land showing, in small-scale model and in enlarged photograph, the enormity of "ribbon" development and of pink-roofed bungalows. Apparently, however, a novelty is hit upon in the plan revealed in The Times by Dr. Thomas Wood.

Dr. Wood loves East Anglia, and would have it always remain just as it is today. Therefore, he has long cherished an ambition to found an Anti-East Anglian Society, which would assert, in season and out, that the country is hideous, its climate disgraceful, and its villages squalid—thus keeping off all prospective exploiters of its charm. And there would be this much fact in the society's statements—that, as everyone knows who has traveled from Epping to Cambridge by road, one at least of the villages of East Anglia is certainly Ugley.

Few people in the past have followed Dr. Wood's subtle plan.

> Clunton and Clunbury,
> Clungenford and Clun,
> Are the quietest places
> Under the sun,

sings the poet—just the sort of remark to stimulate the chars-à-bancs into making these delectable spots as noisy as Hampstead Heath on a bank holiday. This habit of indiscreetly announcing to the world the identity of beautiful places goes back to the very beginnings of modern English poetry, at least as far as Chaucer's

> Wite ye nat where ther stant a litel toun
> Which that y-cleped is Bob-up-and-down
> Under the Blee?

Yet perhaps Dr. Wood's suggestion is not so original as it seems. Is it possible that Rupert Brooke has been misunderstood? When he wrote

> Strong men have run for miles and miles
> When one from Cherry Hinton smiles,

was he really being only protectingly abusive? Was it merely an apprehensive affection that spoke out in

> Things are done you'd not believe
> At Madingley on Christmas Eve.

It is time someone went to Madingley to find out.

King Kelly

IN PUBLIC life Mr. John Kelly of New York pleases the palates of strollers along the sylvan paths of Central Park in his capacity as purveyor of that succulent delicacy known as "hot dog." In private life he is really a tribal chief of the Swahili, and in a not inconsiderable section of British East Africa he is known as King, and the natives speak of him as *"Bwana."*

It all came as a big surprise to Mr. Kelly, so true it is that "some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Back in the reign of Henry VII, for instance, an O'Kelly represented that monarch in Ireland, and aided in executing the quaint form of government which England then felt was good for Irishmen. But no one thrust greatness upon Mr. John Kelly, the exalted frankfurter vender of Central Park. He earned his greatness.

Many moons since, two Swahili tribesmen chaperoned a party of gorillas from the African jungle to the zoölogical garden in Central Park. Fired with zeal to introduce the higher civilization in foreign parts, Mr. Kelly entertained the dusky keepers, initiating them into the pleasant American habit of consuming hot dogs in public with careless nonchalance, and gave them kindergarten lessons in the use of knife and fork.

It is said of the Swahili that they rarely forgive and never forget. A few days ago a message from Mr. Martin Johnson, noted explorer, informed Mr. Kelly that his two grateful friends had sung his praises so loudly on their return home that the tribe had joyfully proclaimed him *Bwana*, which, being interpreted—freely—may be rendered as "Big Shot." As insignia of his rank the tribe sent a belt of buffalo hide to their hospitable friend of Central Park and, most gallantly, another made of buck for Mrs. Kelly to wear.

The time may be not distant when, along the ox-cart tracks that traverse the wide-flung African veld, American members of *safari* may stop between water holes to enjoy a steaming hot dog and bless the name of Kelly.

Editorial Notes

Two wrongs do not make a right, but users of the new cloverleaf turns on American highways are learning that two rights make a left.

Is it too much to hope that the forty-hour work week will govern also the radiocasting of the so-called popular song?

One thing Junior cannot understand is why mother puts shortening in cakes instead of lengthening.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Leningrad the Somber—First Impressions

LENINGRAD

NOTHING more informative than a few superficial observations can be expected of one whose time in Leningrad was limited to a scant thirty-six hours, and who had never before visited that once grandiose and impressive capital. It is still grandiose. That is to say, the relics of its former grandeur still exist in the form of colossal buildings, monumental squares, and miles upon miles of towering apartment houses. But the squares are unkempt, ill paved, and between their cobblestones the grass shows green.

The buildings, many of them, are dilapidated, with the stucco peeling off the brick in great glaring patches. The apartment houses, which originally were of types that would have done credit to New York or Paris, now reflect the social conditions which have packed them with at least one whole family to a single room, and have domiciled in quarters analogous to Fifth Avenue or Beacon Street people whose homes, prior to the revolution, were in the darkest abysses of the slums.

To the casual observer it is this dismally drab, utterly down-at-the-heel air presented by the streets of Leningrad which is most impressive and most depressing. Nor does the demeanor of the people, so far as in my very brief visit I could see, rectify at all the impression created by their decrepit surroundings. It is, I suppose, a confession of a bourgeois weakness that I should have found myself longing for a touch of Bond Street or Commonwealth Avenue somewhere along these interminable ways.

The omnipresent cap of the working man, no less than the omniabsent (if the word may be coined) stiff, white collar of the bourgeoisie, gave an air of drab uniformity to the throngs of idle people who filled the sidewalks. Every day in Bolshiedom is Sunday to one-sixth of the population—our seventh day of rest being abandoned. If the streets were crowded, as they were under the new system, one wonders what would be the case if the whole community, instead of one-sixth, were out for pleasure. The street cars, with their women drivers and conductors, were packed, and crowds were "window shopping" up and down the pathetic lines of little shops the show windows of which displayed nothing at all attractive to the more sophisticated tastes of even such moderate capitalists as we.

* * *

What did impress me—and pleasantly—was a certain seriousness of thought and earnestness of devotion on the part of a great section of the Russian people in their relation to the history, particularly the recent history, of their state. We tourists were, of course, taken to the great national monuments—the palaces of past Tsars, the Cathedral Fortress of SS. Peter and Paul, the Hermitage and the national museums. As to the impression these institutions made upon a non-Bolshevist mind, I may say something in a later article. What first awakened my lively interest was the demeanor of the scores of parties of Russians, young and old, who were taken on the same trip we were making, and listening to the same lectures, presumably, in Russian, that our guides were delivering in English.

It was, as I have said, a holiday, and evidently a great number of the people, belonging to what in our country we would call the working class, preferred to spend their day in contemplating the historical monuments of their nation rather than in play. We met them in the Winter Palace, where with great eyes they stood dumbly contemplating rooms wholly walled with amber, or listening to the information that one room was finished, and largely furnished, with silver, because one of the Tsars had become jaded with the spectacle of so much gold constantly surrounding him.

Our own lecturer was in no way sensational, or purposely provocative, in describing the luxury of these vanished rulers. Her lecture—she was a girl of twenty, with charming manners, and both of her parents are teachers in the university—was a dispassionate recountal of historic or obvious truths. She did not fail to emphasize the fact that the barbaric gorgeousness of the palaces was paid for in the labor, the sweat and the tears of the people—I noticed that the favorite phrase of American demagogues, "the common people," was never employed—but there was no effort to play upon the emotions of her hearers.

* * *

For example, in the "New Palace," only a short distance from the huge and gorgeous edifice erected by Catherine II, the ill-fated Tsar Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra had their apartments. The palace itself, among great residences, is commonplace. There are at Newport, Southampton, or in Fifth Avenue, many private homes excelling it in beauty of architecture and luxury of appointments. The rooms of the imperial pair display a simple domesticity which we might find in the home of a prosperous banker.

The Tsarina's private apartments were littered with photographic portraits and cheap prints of familiar places after a fashion eminently English. One exotic note was furnished by the innumerable ikons which covered the walls. In the alcove, in which stood the twin beds of the royal couple, there was literally not a space so large as the palm of a hand which was not filled by one of these mute evidences of religious superstition.

Many ikons of old Russian origin are works of art, rich in gold and precious stones. Not so the collection of the last of the Romanoffs, of which many were utterly cheap and tawdry. More in pity than in ridicule our guide explained this on the theory that the Tsarina was early terrified by the symptoms of revolution in Russia, and in the very first days of her husband's reign became convinced that only a miracle could save the Empire of the Tsars. She sought the miracle within the confines of the Orthodox Church. Her chosen counselors were among its priests, and it was thus that the illiterate monk Rasputin came to have his dominant power.

No ikon, however tawdry, that came into her hands was ever discarded. It might be the humble agency by which the hoped-for miracle would be effected. Who could tell? And so more and more the unhappy woman gave herself over to superstition and an agony of apprehension. Possessing that strange power of persistence and domination which sometimes accompanies an intellect essentially weak, she was able to influence her husband, and usually for evil. It was odd to listen to our young Bolshevist guide talking of Alexandra, the foreign-born Tsarina, in almost the exact way in which historians depict the French revolutionists as denouncing Marie Antoinette, the Austrian consort of Louis XVI.

Notes From Peiping

Air Bombers Fail to Scare

Having lived up to its new name of "Northern Peace" during the recent Japanese advance into the Chihli plain, Peiping was not slow in returning to normal with the signing of the armistice. Martial law was soon lifted. Sandbag barricades, decayed by wind and rain, disappeared from the streets. Before long the alarms of war became only a memory. During the acute stages of the crisis, when the invaders were less than 14 miles from the city, the populace as a whole remained remarkably tranquil. With Japanese bombers roaring over the roofs every morning, the hawkers raised their voices in the streets, not to betray alarm, but to cry their sweets, fruits and noodles as usual.

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Peiping Plans For Self-Rule

Interesting figures have been compiled in connection with the plans for converting Peiping eventually into a self-governing municipality. The area involved comprises 240 square miles. This includes the walled city itself, nearly 25 square miles, and the surrounding country containing over 1800 villages which supply the city with food. The total population of the municipal area is 1,467,537, of whom 1,026,776 live inside the walls of Peiping. There are 3284 streets, lanes and hutungs (alleys) in the city proper, but the whole area is by no means covered with buildings. The open spaces of the imperial parks, the extensive grounds of the Temple of Heaven and stretches of arable ground are all inside the walls.

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Foreigners In Peiping

Exclusive of the foreign Legation guards, there are now 3000 foreigners resident in Peiping. Japan heads the list with 991 Japanese and 349 Koreans. America comes second with 509, an increase of 228 since 1917. Russia is third with 308, an increase of 293, and Britain fourth with 282, an increase of 52. France and Germany almost tie for fifth place with 170 and 167 respectively. Italy, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark follow with less than 30 apiece, and all the other nations listed are below ten. Turkey and Finland have the lowest figures, the former with one male, the latter with one woman. During the last 15 years the number of foreign residents has increased from 1524 to 2984 at present.

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Forbidden City Opens Museum

Closed after the final shipment of treasures to the south, the Palace Museum of the Forbidden City has been reopened with the remaining exhibits set out to the best advantage. These exhibits include a number for which space could not be found before. Compared with the former profusion, the present display looks scanty. But there is actually a good deal on view. Moreover the beauty of the Forbidden City itself has lost none of its magic. The lovely courtyards, the golden roofs and the perfect setting as a whole can never fail to enchant.

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Peiping Has New Council

Time fails to rob Peiping of its importance as a political center. The semi-independent status enjoyed under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has passed, but a "Northern cabinet" has been established in its place. This cabinet is the new Political Council. General Huang Fu, a henchman of General Chiang Kai-shek's, is chairman, and the members include all the chief Northern leaders, civil as well as military. The council came into being without any flourish of trumpets, and it is expected to exercise a steadying influence in the North. General Huang Fu has given the measure of its intentions by quoting the Chinese equivalent of the adage, "Actions speak louder than words."

* * *

Mayor Puts Reforms First

Protection for Peiping's ancient buildings, better fire brigade services and modernized roads, as well as civic reforms, are promised by the new mayor, Colonel Yuan Liang, a returned student from Japan with municipal experience in Shanghai. The colonel is a dignified Chinese official of 51 years. Unlike some of his predecessors, he is opposed to the holding of concurrent posts, so common in China, and intends to devote the whole of his energies to civic work. Besides effecting economies, remitting taxes where possible and pushing ahead with public works, he proposes to foster the arts and crafts for which Peiping is famous, also to develop primary education and encourage habits of thrift among the populace.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Conference at Banff

THE objective of the distinguished travelers whose movements Banffwards have been recorded from day to day in the press, is the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. . . . The institute . . . is one of the most important of the various voluntary unofficial organizations which are striving to import into the settlement of international questions methods of examination, discussion and conciliation for the creation of an informed public opinion which will encourage and support official policies looking toward the peaceful adjustment of problems. Its special field is the Pacific Ocean, where there are developing or already are in existence questions of the utmost gravity and complexity in which the peace of the world is involved. . . .

When it is borne in mind that the conference is wholly unofficial, and that its contribution can only be by exchange of views in free discussion, without the adoption of any formal resolutions or conclusions, the strength of the delegations and the individual distinction of the delegates themselves affords striking evidence of the place which the institute holds as a factor of influence in the making of world public opinion.—*Winnipeg (Man.) Free Press.*

Indorsing Monitor Attitude

THE columns of the newspapers give undue and unwarranted space to publication of crimes. On this question we like and try to follow the attitude of The Christian Science Monitor. The Monitor says:

> Since its founding, The Christian Science Monitor has consistently refused to sensationalize crime, to exploit apparent admitted reader interest in crime, or to build circulation on any appeal to morbidity. We do, however, assure our readers that to the extent that an informed public opinion must be built up on a faithful knowledge of what the crime problem really is, the Monitor will publish the essential news, without glorifying the criminal and without minimizing the crime.

This is an attitude all reputable papers, especially the daily press, might well adopt.—*Fennimore (Wis.) Times.*